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CAESAR

INVASION OF BRITAIN

WELCH and DUFFIELD

AMERICAN EDITION

S. G. ASHMORE, A.M.



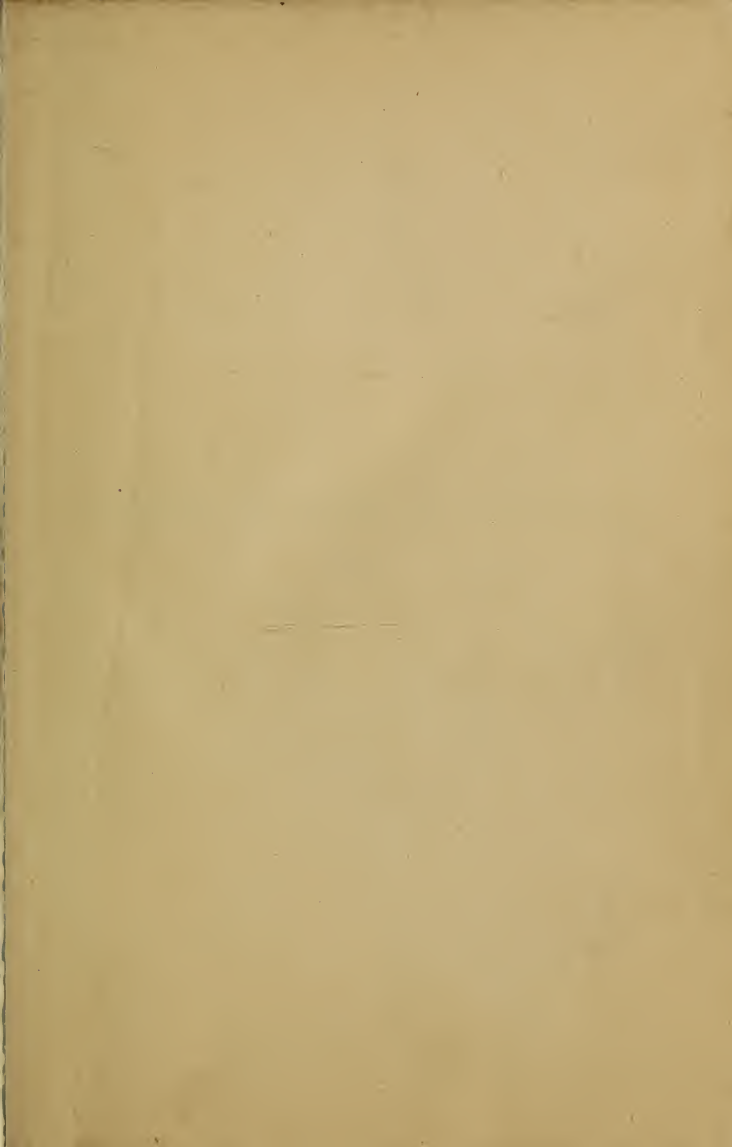
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CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN



Caesar, C. Julius

Elementary Classics

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CAESAR'S

INVASION OF BRITAIN

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

BY

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AND

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ASSISTANT MASTERS AT CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARIES

NEW EDITION

ENLARGED, AND ADAPTED FOR USE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS BY

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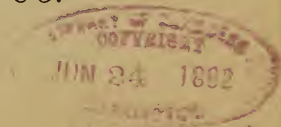
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PREFACE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR.



IN re-editing Welch and Duffield's edition of Caesar (Invasion of Britain), El. Cl., I have made the following alterations and additions: I have changed the orthography of Latin words throughout the book so as to bring it into conformity with Brambach's 'Hilfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung,' and the Elementary Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charlton T. Lewis (Harper and Brothers, 1891). Accordingly, besides other changes, I have substituted everywhere *cum* for *quum*, and *i* for *j*.

In making my notes I have consulted, and not infrequently levied contributions upon other editions, and to explanations of a grammatical nature have added references to the grammars of Allen and Greenough, of Harkness, and of Gildersleeve (designated respectively A., H., and G.); but have used everywhere the nomenclature of A. I have

also corrected some slight errors and misprints, and in the Latin-English vocabulary have added extensively to the marks of quantity, which had been but sparingly inserted by the English editors.

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.

April, 1892.

PREFACE.



CAESAR'S 'Invasion of Britain' is intended as a first Translation Book. The text, which has been taken from Books IV. and V. of the Gallic War, has been simplified as much as possible; the various constructions being introduced gradually to the learner's notice. On each construction will be found one or more exercises and an explanation or rule.

An English vocabulary has been added at the request of the Publishers, and the objection raised to such a vocabulary in the Introduction to the Eutropius has been overcome by giving a reference to the chapter or vocabulary where the word occurs instead of giving the Latin word itself.

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INTRODUCTION.



JULIUS CAESAR IN BRITAIN.

THE transactions recorded in this book should be of the highest importance to Englishmen, for, however transient in their effects, they mark the dawn of the history of our island. Before the year 55 B.C., Britain was a *terra incognita* to the ancient world at Rome. The first mention of the island by any Roman writer is found only in the second book of Caesar's Gallic War, and even then he knew next to nothing about it. In 55 B.C. all Gaul lay prostrate at the feet of the conqueror; one by one the tribes had succumbed, and although they were only waiting an opportunity to strike again for freedom, the advancing legions had carried their victorious arms to the northern sea-coast of Gaul. Suddenly a new danger arose; the barbarous hordes of Germany poured across the Rhine upon their helpless neighbours; Caesar was summoned hastily from Rome, and hurrying across the wintry passes of the Alps he met the invader near the junction of the

Mosa and the Rhenus, and after a most determined battle nearly annihilated two entire tribes. It was at this time that the invasion of Britain was determined upon. If Gaul were to be preserved as a Roman dependency, it must be delivered from foreign foe and foreign ally alike. A severe example had just been made of one of the former, which would intimidate the rest for some time to come. But this was not enough. Caesar reflected that, in the conflict with the Veneti the year before, when all the maritime tribes had sent help against him, a fleet had sailed in from the direction of the white cliffs that lay far out on the horizon, and had joined the Venetian League. This was enough. If the security of his Gallic conquests was to be preserved, this mysterious ally from across the sea must be taught the power of the Roman arms. An unconquered people, so close at hand, would offer an example of independence highly dangerous to the peace of Gaul. At all hazards, therefore, the Britons must be silenced. Caesar took up his quarters on the coast of the Morini, who provided him with information and assistance. Volusenus, a Roman officer, was sent to reconnoitre the opposite coast. Commius, chief of the Atrebates, was commissioned to precede the Romans and impress upon the Britons the advisability of an alliance or submission to the Roman power. The autumn was advancing; little

way could be made this year, an expedition would not be thrown away however, and so upon the evening of the 26th of August, B.C. 55, two divisions, consisting of two legions and a few hundred cavalry, were arranged to sail from two ports in the country of the Morini. Caesar with his legions made a favourable passage, and in a few hours was under the Dover cliffs where the hostile tribesmen were gathered to repel the invader. To land here was impracticable, and the other squadron of ships had not yet arrived. Accordingly Caesar drifted up seven or eight miles with the tide and arrived off the flat beach of Deal. The Britons were on the alert, and rushed into the waves to bar his landing. A hard fight followed; the Britons fought stubbornly; the ships of war drawn up on the flanks poured volley after volley of darts upon them; the Britons were dazed but unbeaten, when an ensign of the 10th legion, calling on his comrades to follow, dashed into the water at their head and drove back the Britons upon the shore. Their courage failed and they fled. A fortified camp was constructed on the shore, and the Britons at once began to send embassies with overtures of peace. Meantime Caesar's other detachment had been less fortunate; detained in harbour for four days after the first had sailed, they started at last to join the main body of ships. They were no sooner sighted from the camp

on shore when a strong gale sprang up from the east and beat them down channel; some succeeded, however, in making the coast of Gaul in safety, while others were driven down the coast of Britain. This storm nearly proved fatal to the Romans on shore. The war vessels drawn upon the beach were shattered by the breakers, the transports at anchor were dragged from their moorings and dashed upon the coast. Nor was this the only misadventure. About the same time the Britons made an attack upon the seventh legion, which had been sent upon a foraging expedition, but as it was not out of communication with the camp, they were repulsed. Not a moment was to be lost. The shattered vessels were repaired, and in view of the coming stormy season, offers of submission made by the barbarians were accepted, and Caesar set sail for Gaul without delay.

In the spring of B.C. 54, preparations were completed for a descent upon Britain with a much larger force. Six hundred transports, with five legions and the pick of the Gallic cavalry on board, sailed from Portus Itius and, without casualty, landed at the same spot as in the preceding summer. A naval station was constructed on the shore, and a permanent camp pitched at some distance inland without the slightest opposition. It was not until he arrived at the banks of the little river Stour that he met with any bar to his progress, and

even then the Britons at once fell back upon their entrenchment, a clearing in a neighbouring wood, where they were dislodged by the seventh legion. Next day news came from Q. Atrius, who had been left behind on shore to guard the naval station, that a storm on the previous night had again wrought havoc amongst the fleet. To prevent similar destruction for the future, Caesar determines to beach the remainder of the fleet and fortify the vessels with a camp on the shore, a task costing his men ten days of ceaseless labour. Meanwhile the British tribes had rallied under Cassivellaunus, a chief of the Trinobantes, and were prepared to dispute his advance at the river Stour. The fleet secured, Caesar rejoined his legions, and a most determined battle ensued. Again and again the Britons in their war-chariots dashed at the Roman lines, but they never gave way, while the former lost the flower of their warriors. The Roman arms won the day, and never again was Caesar met in the open field. In spite of numerous irregular skirmishes he pushed on boldly, and arrived at the banks of the Thames, at a spot eighty miles from the sea. Here he found a ford, but the opposite bank was fortified with stakes driven into it, and the enemy were waiting to receive him. It is almost impossible to say where this spot was, but a long cherished tradition has fixed upon Cowey Stakes—an old ford

on the river near the junction of the Wey with the Thames—as the place where Caesar crossed. No real opposition was encountered here, the Romans forded the river easily, carrying all before them, and Caesar marched straight on Verulamium, the stronghold of Cassivellaunus. On his way he received the submission of the Trinobantes, over whom Cassivellaunus had usurped authority, as well as that of several other tribes, and Cassivellaunus had to meet the invaders with only a handful of followers sheltered in the morasses and thickets in which his capital lay. Here he held out for a time; he urged the Britons of Cantium to attack the Roman camp on the shore, which they did without success. His last chance was gone, and he surrendered to the Romans on hearing of the failure of the attack.

Caesar was now in haste to return to Gaul. News had reached him that a spirit of rebellion was abroad there, and to quell it his legions must return. After exacting tribute and hostages from Cassivellaunus he re-embarked his legions and sailed away to Gaul, never to return. Thus ended a most fruitless expedition. The Britons were beaten, yet no territory was added to the Roman power; not a single garrison was left behind; no British wealth was poured into the treasury at Rome; no train of captive Britons trod the *Sacra Via* before the conqueror's

chariot. Much bravery and determination, many lives, and a large number of vessels had been thrown away upon it with this result. As Tacitus says in his 'Agricola,' Caesar "rather showed Britain to posterity than handed it down to them as a conquest." It was not until nearly a hundred years later, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 43 and 44), that any part of Britain was annexed to the Roman empire.

(The localities mentioned above are disputed by various writers; many places contend for the honour of Caesar's landing-place, but the views of Mr. George Long on such matters have been adopted, and to him the editors are indebted for help in other parts of the book.)

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.*



1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.
3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or **completion**. Translate.
4. See if the **subject** is **enlarged** by any of the methods mentioned below ; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the subject.
5. See if the **object** is **enlarged** ; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the object.
6. Take the **extensions of the predicate**. Translate.
7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be **enlarged** by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.

* To those who are inclined to follow implicitly these directions of the English editors, the perusal of Professor W. G. Hale's little pamphlet on the " Art of reading Latin as the Romans read it," is recommended.

4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The **object** or **completion** may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a **subject**.

The **object** may be enlarged in the same way as the **subject**.

The **predicate** may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

RULES OF AGREEMENT.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).
2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.
3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

PARSING.

1. *Verb*. Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from —— (give the parts). Agrees with ——, its subject.
2. *Noun*. Case, number, and gender, from ——, of the —— declension. Give the reason for the case.
3. *Adjective*. Case, number, and gender, from —— and is declined like ——. It agrees with its substantive ——. Give the comparative and superlative.
4. *Relative*. Case, number, and gender, from ——. It agrees with its antecedent ——. Give the reason for the case.



Typo. Etching Co. sc.

CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN.



1. Iam exigua pars aestatis reliqua fuit :

Caesar tamen in Britanniam profi- Caesar makes inqui-
ries about Britain.
cisci statuit :

Britanni in omnibus fere Gallicis bellis auxilium
hostibus nostris subministraverant. 5

2. Sed primò genus hominum, loca, portus, adi-
tus cognoscere statuit :

haec òmnia fere Gallis erant incognita.

Nemo enim, praeter mercatores, illò adiit :

neque iis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam 10
notum est.

3. Itaque mercatores ad se convocat.

Sed ea quae maxime cognoscere volebat, insulae
magnitudinem, incolarum genus, usum belli, repe-
rire non poterat. 15

C. Volusenum cum navi longâ praemittit :

ipse autem cum omnibus suis copiis His preparations.
in Morinos proficiscitur :

inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus.

4. Huc naves undique venire iubet : 20

et classem, quam ad Veneticum bellum effecerat, convenire iubet.

Interim consilium eius per mercatores ad Britan- nos perlatum est:

- 25 legati ab insulae civitatibus ad eum veniunt: obsides dare et imperio populi Romani obtemperare volunt.

5. Caesar, liberaliter pollicitus, eos domum remittit.

- 30 Commium autem unà cum iis mittit: hunc Caesar regem constituerat: huius virtutem et consilium probabat: Commius Caesari fidelis esse videbatur: et eius auctoritas in his regionibus magna habe-
35 batur.

Volusenus autem neque e navi egredi neque se barbaris committere audet.

Itaque quinto die ad Caesarem redit: et, quae viderit, renuntiat.

- 40 ^{Help given him by the Morini.} 6. Caesar in his locis moratur: et naves parat:

Legati ex magnâ parte Morinorum ad eum veniunt: de superioris temporis consilio se excusaverunt: olim enim bellum populo Romano fecerant.

- 45 Hoc Caesari esse opportunum videbatur: nam neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat, neque facultatem belli gerendi propter anni tempus habebat.

His magnum numerum obsidum imperat, et eos
in fidem recipit. 50

7. Naves circiter octoginta onerarias cogit :

hae satis esse numero ei videbantur :

sed praeter eas quasdam naves longas habebat :

has quaestori, legatis praefectisque distribuit.

Huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, 55

quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento
tenebantur :

has equitibus distribuit.

Publium Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum praesi-
dio portum tenere iussit. 60

8. Mox tempestatem ad navigationem idoneam
nactus est :

tum naves tertiâ fere vigiliâ solvit :

equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et
naves conscendere, et se sequi iussit. 65

Ipsè autem horâ circiter diei quartâ cum primis
navibus Britanniam attigit :

et ibi armatas hostium copias in omnibus collibus
expositas conspexit.

9. Haec erat loci natura : 70

mare angustis montibus continebatur :

telum ex locis superioribus in litus adigi poterat.

Hic nequaquam idoneus locus esse videbatur :

et ad nonam horam reliquas naves in ancoris
exspectabat. 75

Interim legatos tribunosque militum convocat, et
eos hortatur.

Postea et ventum et aestum uno tempore secundum nanciscitur :

80 signum dedit et ancorae sublatae sunt.

10. Tum circiter milia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus est,

et naves in aperto ac plano litore constituit.

At barbari consilium Romanorum cognoscunt :

85 The Britons show fight. equitatum et essedarios praemitunt :

hoc plerumque genere militiae in proeliis uti consuescunt.

Itaque subsecuti reliquis copiis nostros e navibus
90 egredi prohibent.

11. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas :

naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant :

militibus nostris loca ignota erant :

95 manus eorum impeditae erant :

ipsi magno et gravi onere armorum oppressi erant.

Hostes autem aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi audacter tela coniecerunt :

et equos insuefactos incitaverunt.

100 12. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque huius omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non solitâ alacritate utebantur.

The Britons receive a check. Pluck of a Roman standard-bearer. 105 Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari,

et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac submoveri iussit: (navium longarum et species erat barbaris inusitator et motus ad usum expeditior).

Quae res magno usui nostris fuit. 110

Nam barbari, et navium figurâ et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt.

13. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, quidam decimae legionis 115 aquilifer, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret: "*Desilite,*" inquit, "*milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.*" Mox se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre 120 coepit. Tum nostri, tantum dedecus metuentes, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis navibus ubi conspexerant, subsecuti hostibus appropinquârunt.

14. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri 125 tamen magnopere perturbabantur: Engagement on the beach. Victory of the Romans.
nam neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliâ ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat. Hostes vero, notis omni- 130 bus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, equos incitabant: nostros impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsis-

tebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela con-
 135 ciebant. 15. Quod ubi viderat Caesar, scaphas
 longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia a mili-
 tibus compleri iussit, et iis, quos laborantes con-
 spexerat, subsidia submittebat. Nostri simul in
 arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes
 140 impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt:
 neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cur-
 sum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant.
 Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

16. Hostes, proelio superati, simul atque se ex
 145 The Britons sue for
 peace and restore
 Commius, the envoy,
 whom they held in
 custody. fugâ receperunt, statim ad Caesarem
 legatos de pace miserunt: promit-
 tunt se obsides daturus esse, et
 Caesaris mandata effecturos. Unâ cum his legatis
 Commius Atrebas venit, qui a Caesare in Britan-
 150 niam antea praemissus erat. Hunc Britanni, e navi
 egressum, cum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris man-
 data deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula
 coniecerant. 17. Tum proelio facto, remiserunt
 et eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et
 155 ut ignosceretur propter imprudentiam petiverunt.
 Caesar questus est, quòd bellum sine causâ intu-
 lissent; dixit se ignoscere imprudentiae obsidesque
 imperavit: quorum illi partem statim dederunt,
 partem ex longinquiore locis se arcessituros esse
 160 paucis diebus dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in
 agros iusserunt, principesque undique convenire, et

se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

18. Pace confirmatâ, naves octo- Destruction of the Roman fleet by a storm. 165
decim, quae equites sustulerant, ex

superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quae cum appropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, magna tempestas subito coorta est: neque ulla navis cursum tenere poterat; sed aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referebantur, aliae ad inferiorem partem 170

insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo deiciebantur: quae tamen, ancoris iactis, fluctibus complebantur: itaque necessariò adversâ nocte in altum provectae continentem petiverunt. Eâdem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, 175
qui dies maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum.

19. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Caesar exercitum transportaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus complebat, et onerarias, quae ad an- 180
coras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Complures naves fractae sunt; reliquae, funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis, erant ad navigandum inutiles: itaque 185
magna totius exercitûs perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves erant aliae, quibus reportari possent, et omnia, quibus naves refici possent, deerant: et quòd Caesaris consilium hiemandi in Galliâ omni-

190 bus cognitum est, frumentum his in locis in hiemem non provisum erat.

20. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem con-
 195 Overjoyed at Ro-
 man misfortunes the
 Britons renew hos-
 tilities. venerant, inter se conloquuntur. Romanis deesse equites et naves
 et frumentum intellegunt; et paucitatem militum
 ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscunt: quae castra
 hoc erant etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimen-
 tis Caesar legiones transportaverat. Constituunt,
 200 rebellione factâ, nostros frumento commeatuque
 prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere; his supe-
 ratis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea in
 Britanniam transiturum belli inferendi causâ con-
 fidunt. Itaque rursus coniuratione factâ, paulatim
 205 ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere
 coeperunt.

21. Caesar nondum eorum consilia cognoverat:
 210 Caesar repairs the
 shattered fleet. tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermi-
 serant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque
 ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et
 frumentum ex agris cottidie in castra conferebat et
 materiâ atque aere earum navium, quae gravissime
 adfictae erant, ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur;
 215 alia, quae ad eas res usui erant, ex continenti com-
 portari iubebat. Quae res summo studio a mili-
 tibus administrabatur: itaque, duodecim navibus

amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset, effecit.

22. Dum ea geruntur, una legio, quae appella- 220
batur septima, ex consuetudine fru- The Romans sur-
mentatum missa est: nulla ad id prised by an ambus-
cade of the Britons.
tempus suspicio belli interposita erat: pars homi-
num in agris remanebat, pars etiam in castra venti-
tabat: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, 225
Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem magnum atque inu-
sitatum in eâ parte videri, quam in partem legio
iter fecisset. Caesar aliquid novi consilii a bar-
baris initum esse suspicabatur. Itaque cohortes,
quae in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem 230
proficisci iussit: duas ex reliquis cohortes in stati-
onem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese
subsequi iussit. 23. Cum paulo longius a castris
processisset, suos ab hostibus premi animadvertit:
confertâ legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conicie- 235
bantur. Nam omni frumento ex reliquis partibus
demesso, pars una erat reliqua: hostes suspicati
nostros huc esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant:
tum subitò nostros dispersos adoriuntur: nam illi, oc-
cupati in metendo, arma deposuerant: itaque, paucis 240
interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbant:
simul equitatu atque essedis nostros circumdant.

24. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primò per
omnes partes perequitant, et tela British mode of
fighting. Their use
coniciunt: ipso terrore equorum et of chariots. 245

strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbantur: tum cum se inter turmas equitum insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt, et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt: atque ita cursus conlocant ut, si essedarii a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant.

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25. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant: ac tantum usu et cottidianâ exercitatione efficiunt, ut in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere possint: et brevi spatio eos moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in iugo insistere, et se inde in currus citissime recipere solent.

Nostri milites novitate pugnae perturbantur: qui-
bus tamen tempore opportunissimo
Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius
adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri
se ex timore receperunt. 26. Sed
Caesar alienum esse tempus ad com-
mittendum proelium arbitrabatur: ita suo se loco
continuit, et post aliquid temporis in castra legio-
nes reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostri omnes oc-
cupati sunt: reliqui, qui erant in agris, discesserunt.
Tempestates continuos complures dies secutae sunt:
quae et nostros in castris continebant, et hostem
a pugnâ prohibebant. Interim barbari nuntios in
omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum
militum suis praedicaverunt: et demonstraverunt,

260 Caesar's arrival on the scene stops the battle. Taking advantage of the delay caused by storms, the Britons increase their forces for a fresh attack.

quanta daretur facultas praedae faciendae ac libertatis occupandae, si Romanos castris expulissent. 275 Itaque, magnâ multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ, ad castra venerunt.

27. Caesar autem animadvertit hostes, si pellerentur, celeritate periculum effugere posse: quae res superioribus diebus acciderat. Itaque nactus equites

The Roman camp attacked. The Britons routed and pursued with slaughter. 280

circiter triginta quos Commius Atrebas secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Hostes, commisso proelio, diutius impetum nostrorum militum ferre non potuerunt, ac terga 285 verterunt. Quos nostri spatio brevi secuti sunt: complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, se in castra receperunt. Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt. 28. His Caesar numerum obsi-

The Britons surrendered, and Caesar returns to Gaul. 290

dum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit: eosque in continentem adduci iussit. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit: quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt: sed ex 295 iis onerariae duae portus capere non potuerunt, et paulo infra delatae sunt.

Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eò duae civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt, reliquae neglexerunt. Romae ex litteris Caesaris

Preparations made during the winter for a second invasion to be undertaken in the following summer. 300

dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est. Interim naves aedificari veteresque refici iubet: ipse in fines Treverorum profectus est, quòd hi
 305 neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant.

29. Inde ad portum Itium pervenit, quòd naves convenire iusserat, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam traiectus. Dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus est, quòd Corus ventus navigationem impediēbat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis his in locis flare consuevit. Tandem idoneam nactus tempestatem milites equitesque conscendere in naves iubet. Labienum in continente cum tribus legionibus et milibus duobus equitum relinquit, ut portus tueatur et frumentum provideat.
 315 Ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti reliquerat, ad solis occasum

The fleet crosses the Channel. Its appearance strikes terror into the Britons. naves solvit. 30. Primò leni Africo propectus est: mox tamen mediâ circiter nocte, vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit et aestu longius delatus est: ortâ luce sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus aestus commutationem secutus remis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, quâ optimus
 325 esset egressus. Quâ in re militum virtus admodum fuit laudanda; qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis remigandi laborem non intermiserunt: itaque longarum navium cursum adaequârunt. 31. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere

tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus : sed, ut 330
 Caesar postea ex captivis cognovit, cum magnae
 manus eò convenissent, multitudine navium perterri-
 tae erant; statim a litore discesserant ac se in supe-
 riora loca abdiderant. Caesar exercitum exposuit et
 locum castris idoneum cepit: ex captivis cognovit, 335
 quo in loco hostium copiae conse- Caesar lands his
 troops. The enemy
 are discovered in a
 forest inland. Caesar
 dislodges them.
 dissent: cohortibus decem praesidio
 navibus Q. Atrium praefecit. Ad
 mare reliquit et equites trecentos, qui praesidio
 navibus essent. Ipse de tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes 340
 contendit. Noctu progressus milia passuum circiter
 duodecim, hostium copias conspicatus est. 32. Illi,
 equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco
 superiore nostros prohibere et proelium committere
 coeperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdide- 345
 runt, locum nacti egregie et naturâ et opere muni-
 tum: nam, crebris arboribus succisis, omnes introitus
 erant praecclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant,
 nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant.
 At milites legionis septimae, testudine factâ, et 350
 aggere ad munitiones adiecto, locum ceperunt:
 eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus ac-
 ceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi
 vetuit: nam loci naturam ignorabat: magna pars
 diei iam consumpta erat; munitioni castrorum tem- 355
 pus relinqui volebat.

33. Postero die mane, tripertito milites equites-

Next day he is prevented from pursuit by the news that the fleet had been nearly destroyed by a gale in the night. que in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. Hi aliquantum itineris progressi sunt, et iam paene erant in prospectu hostium; sed equites a Q. Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent superiore nocte, maximâ coortâ tempestate, prope omnes naves adfictas atque in litore eiectas esse, quòd neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatoresque vim tempestatis pati possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum incommodum esse acceptum dixerunt.

34. His rebus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitumque revocari atque in itinere resistere iubet, ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quae ex nuntiis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit: naves circiter quadraginta erant amissae: reliquae tamen refici posse magno negotio videbantur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continenti alios arcessi iubet: ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci, et cum castris unâ munitione coniungi: in his rebus circiter dies decem consumit: ne noctu quidem labor intermittitur: naves subducunt, et castra egregie muniunt. 35. Tum Caesar

Caesar once more makes for the interior, where he finds the Britons gathering under Cassivellaunus. easdem copias, quas ante, praesidio navibus reliquit, et eòdem, unde redierat, profectus est. Eò cum venisset, maiores copiae Britanno-

rum iam undique in eum locum convenerant: summa imperii bellicae administrandi communi consilio Cassivellauno permissa erat: cuius fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter milia passuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostro adventu permoti, Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant. 395

36. Insula naturâ est triquetra, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam. Huius lateris alter angulus, quò fere omnes ex Galliâ naves appellantur, ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc pertinet circiter milia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem: quâ ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut aestimatur, quam Britannia, sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Galliâ est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quae appellatur Mona: complures praeterea insulae minores subiectae esse existimantur: de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumâ esse noctem. **37.** Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquâ mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes videbamus. Huius lateris est longitudo, ut fert illorum opinio, septingentorum milium. Tertium est contra septentriones: cui parti nulla est ob

Description of Britain.

Dimensions, etc.

395

400

405

410

415 iecta terra, sed eius angulus lateris maxime ad Germaniam spectat. Hoc milia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum milium passuum.

Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos
 420 Its inhabitants, and products. esse in insulâ ipsi dicunt: *maritima* pars ab iis, qui praedae ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgis transierunt: (qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt): et, bello inlato,
 425 ibi permanserunt, atque agros colere coeperunt.

38. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque aedificia, fere Gallicis consimilia; pecorum magnus est numerus. Utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur
 430 ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus: in maritimis ferrum, sed eius exigua est copia: aere utuntur importato. Materia cuiusque generis, ut in Galliâ est, praeter fagum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant: haec
 435 tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causâ. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus.

39. Ex his gentibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui
Manners and customs of the Britons. Cantium incolunt, quae regio est *maritima* omnis; neque multum a
 440 Gallicâ differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, pelibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro

inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugnâ aspectu; capillum habent promissum; omnem corporis partem praeter caput 445 et labrum superius radunt.

Equites hostium essedariiue acriter proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt: nostri tamen omnibus parti- An indecisive engagement with the Britons. bus superiores fuerunt, atque eos in silvas collesque 450 compulerunt: sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidius insecuti nonnullos ex suis amiserunt. 40. At illi, intermisso spatio, subito se ex silvis eiecerunt, impetumque in eos fecerunt, qui erant in statione pro castris conlocati. Nostri autem imprudentes erant 455 atque in munitione castrorum occupati: hostes acriter pugnaverunt: et, nostris novo genere pugnae perterritis, per medios audacissime perruperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, 460 pluribus cohortibus submissis, repelluntur.

Postero die procul a castris suis hostes in collibus constiterunt: rari se ostenderunt: et lenius quam pridie nostros Followed next day by a great victory for the Romans. equites proelio lacessere coeperunt. 41. Sed meri- 465 die cum Caesar pabulandi causâ tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Gaio Trebonio legato misset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri acriter in eos impetu facto 470

reppulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones viderent, praecipites hostes egerunt. Magnus numerus hostium interfectus est: nam nostri iis neque sui
 475 conligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hâc fugâ protinus quae undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt; neque post id tempus umquam summis copiis nobiscum hostes contenderunt.

480 **42.** Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen
Caesar crosses the Thames. Tamesim in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eò cum venisset, vidit magnas hostium
 485 copias ad alteram fluminis ripam esse instructas. Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus munita; sudesque eiusdem generis sub aquâ defixae flumine tegebantur. Caesar, his rebus cognitis, equitatum praemit-
 tit: legiones confestim subsequi iubet. Sed milites
 490 eâ celeritate atque eo impetu iêrunt, cum capite solo ex aquâ exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent: ripas dimiserunt ac se fugae mandaverunt.

43. Cassivellaunus omnem contentionis spem
 495 Cassivellaunus, not wishing to risk another battle, harassed the Roman march by irregular skirmishes and ambuscades. deponit: ampliores copias dimittit: milibus circiter quattuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat: paulum ex viâ excedebat:

locis impeditis ac silvestribus se occultabat: in iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos esse cognoverat, 500 pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: tum, cum equitatus noster praedandi vastandique causâ se in agros eiecerat, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat: ita magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis conflagrebat, 505 atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Itaque Caesar equites non longius ab agmine legionum discedere passus est.

44. Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, pollicenturque sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos: ex quâ civitate Mandubracius adulescens ad Caesarem in Galliam venerat: cuius pater in eâ civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno: 515 ipse fugâ mortem vitaverat. Illi petunt, ut Caesar Mandubracium ab iniuriâ Cassivellauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat. His Caesar imperat obsides quadraginta, frumentumque exercitui; Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter 520 fecerunt: obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

45. Ita Caesar Trinobantes defendit atque milites ab omni iniuria prohibuit: mox etiam Cenimagi, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus

The Trinobantes submit to Caesar. Other tribes follow. 510

Caesar's attack on Verulamium (S. Albans) the stronghold of Cassivellaunus. 525

missis, sese Caesari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quò magnus hominum
 530 pecorisque numerus convenerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ muniêrunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandae causâ convenire consuêrunt. Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregie naturâ atque
 535 opere munitum: tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliâ ex parte oppidi eiecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus est: multique in fugâ sunt compre-
 540 hensi atque interfecti.

46. Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quibus regionibus
 Cassivellaunus urges the four chieftains of Kent to attack the camp on the shore. Defeat of the Britons.
 545 Cassivellaunus himself submits to Caesar. nus ad Cantium, quibus regionibus quattuor reges praeerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit: his imperat, ut, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso oppugnent. Ii cum ad castra venissent, nostri eruptionem fecerunt: multos eorum interfecerunt: Lugotorigem, ducem nobilem,
 550 ceperunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc proelio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maxime etiam defectione civium permotus est: legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar, cum constitisset hiemare in continenti

propter repentinos Galliae motus, neque multum 555
 aestatis superesset, obsides imperat: constituit quid
 vectigalis in singulos annos populo Romano Britan-
 nia penderet: imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandu-
 bracio neu Trinobantibus noceat.

47. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad 560
 mare, naves invenit refectas. His Caesar returns to
 Gaul to winter quar-
 ters. deductis, quòd et captivorum mag-
 num numerum habebat, et nonnullae tempestate de-
 perierant naves, duobus com meatibus exercitum
 reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, ut ex tanto 565
 navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc
 neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quae
 milites portaret, desideraretur: at ex iis, quae inanes
 ex continenti ad eum remittebantur, militibus prioris
 com meatus expositis, perpaucae locum ceperunt: 570
 reliquae fere omnes reiectae sunt. Quas cum ali-
 quamdiu Caesar frustra expectavisset, ne anni tem-
 pore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd aequinoctium
 suberat, necessariò angustius milites conlocavit:
 summa tranquillitas consecuta est: initâ vigiliâ 575
 secundâ, naves solvit: primâ luce terram attigit
 omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.



NOTES.

—◆—

The Numbers refer to the lines of the Text.

3. **Proficisci statuit.** Caesar was at this time in N. Gaul: he had just been fighting the Suevi and other tribes near the Rhine.

6. **loca.** The usual plural form of **locus**: **loci** means *topics, places in books* generally. A. 78. 2 b; H. 141; G. 78.

10. **iis.** Dative after **notum.** A. 232. a; H. 388. 1; G. 352.

13. **ea.** Acc., object of **reperire.**

16. **C.** The character **C** (surd palatal) always retained the force of the sonant palatal **G** in the abbreviations **C.** (for **Gaius**), and **Cn.** (**Gnaeus**). See A. 6. and 80. d; H. 2. 3. and 649. 1.

navi longâ = 'a ship of war.' Roman ships of war were long and narrow to ensure speed.

18. **Morinos.** See map. The most northerly people of Gaul. Verg. *Æn.* viii. 727, *Extremique hominum Morini.*

19. **brevissimus traiectus.** The strait of Dover.

21. **Veneticum bellum** = 'the war with the Veneti.' See map. They were a sea-faring tribe, and had possessed a large fleet, which Caesar had just destroyed in battle.

26. **dare...obtemperare.** Verbs like *volo, possum, videor,* etc., are incomplete in meaning without an infinitive, which is called *prolative, or complementary.* A. 271; H. 533 ff.; G. 424.

imperio. Dative after **obtempero** = 'I am obedient to.' A. 228; H. 386; G. 346.

30. **Commium.** A Gaulish king, chief of the tribe of the Atrebates. They had been defeated by Caesar, and he had appointed Commius to be their king.

34. **magna.** Supply 'esse,' to be taken with **habebatur.**

39. **quae viderit.** **Viderit** is subjunctive because it is not stated as a *fact*, but as a *representation* of Volusenus. A. 341. d; H. 528. 1; G. 630.

42. **Legati.** *Legatus* will be found in Caesar with two meanings, to be decided by the context: (1) a *herald* or *ambassador*; (2) a *lieutenant-general*, or *adjutant* to the Imperator.

43. **de superioris temporis consilio** = 'for their (hostile) purpose of the season before.'

44. **populo.** Dative case of the indirect object. A. 224, 225; H. 384. II. and 1. 1); G. 343.

47. **belli gerendi.** See Exercise xxvi; A. 295-8; H. 543-4; G. 428, 429. Translate, 'for a regular war with them.'

propter anni tempus. The summer was growing late. It was now towards the end of August.

49. **His.** Dative of indirect object. See on 44 and 291.

50. **eos in fidem recipit** = 'receives their submission.'

51. **naves onerarias** = 'vessels of burden.' These were broader and rounder than the *naves longae* = 'war-ships.'

cogit = 'presses into his service.' He brought them together at *Boulogne*, or possibly at *Wissant*.

52. **numero.** Abl. of *specification*. A. 253; H. 424; G. 398.

54. **quaestori.** The *quaestores* had charge of all money matters: they sometimes took command.

legatis. See on 42 (2). Caesar had ten *legati* in Gaul. They were sometimes entrusted with separate commands.

praefectis. The *praefecti militum* commanded the auxiliary troops, or had special duties apart from the legion.

55. **accedebant** = came = 'were added.'

56. **ex eo loco**: i.e. from the port of *Ambleteuse*.

ab milibus passuum. *Mille passus* or *mille passuum* (partitive gen.) = 1000 paces, about 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile. **Ab** here denotes not merely *distance* or *separation* from, but also the *measure* of the distance. Translate, 'at a distance of eight miles from,' etc.

61. **idoneam tempestatem** = 'favourable weather.'

63. **tertiâ vigiliâ**. The period between sunset and sunrise was divided into four equal parts called *vigiliae*, distinguished as *prima*, *secunda*, *tertia*, *quarta vigilia*, each *vigilia* containing three *horae noctis*. Of course the length of the *vigilia* varies, being longest in winter, and shortest in summer.

Caesar set sail at 'midnight,' on the 26th of August, B.C. 55.

solvit naves = 'weighed anchor,' 'set sail.' Lit. 'loosed' or 'cast off the ships.'

64. **ulteriorem portum**. If Caesar sailed from Itius, and if Itius is *Wissant*, this *ulterior portus* where the cavalry embarked should be *Sangatte (Calais)*. See on 306.

66. **horâ circiter quartâ**. The day would begin about 5 A.M., and this would therefore be about 8.30 o'clock. The Roman day from sunrise to sunset was divided into twelve equal parts, called *horae*, varying according to the season. **Circiter** is an adverb here.

67. **Britanniam**. The Dover shore.

71. **angustis** = 'precipitous.' *angustus* (from *ango*) = drawn in, contracted, hence 'having no slope.'

73. **nequaquam idoneus**, that is, for landing.

74. **ad nonam horam**. Till about 3.30 o'clock.

76. **tribunos militum** = 'military tribunes.' There were six in each legion, but only one was on duty at a time. He had entire charge of the discipline when the soldiers were in camp.

78. **secundum**. *secundus* is really a participle from *sequor*, 'I follow': hence applied to wind and tide = 'favourable.'

80. **sublatae** = 'weighed.'

81. **ab eo loco** : i.e. west of Dover. According to some, east.

83. **aperto...litore** : i.e. at Lymne in Romney Marsh, about seven miles west of Dover. According to some, the coast between Walmers and Deal.

85. **essedarios**. *essedum*, from which *essedarii* comes, is a word of Gallic, not Latin, derivation: it was a two-wheeled chariot.

87. **hoc genere**. Abl. after *uti*. The verbs that govern an

ablative are *fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, potior*, and a few more. A. 249; H. 421; G. 405: *uti* is prolative infinitive. See on 26.

89. *reliquis copiis*. Abl. of *accompaniment*. A. 248. a. Note; H. 419. I. and 1. 1); G. 391. R. *subsecuti*, 'following closely.'

92. *in alto* = 'in deep water.' Caesar means that the ships drew so much water that they could not be beached.

97. *ex arido* = 'from the dry beach.'

99. *insuefactos* = 'trained to go into the water.'

101. *imperiti* = 'inexperienced in.' Takes a gen. case. A. 218. a; H. 399. I. 2; G. 373.

104. *naves*, etc. = 'ordered the war-ships to be set back a little,' etc.

109. *inusitator* = 'somewhat strange.' Literally, 'stranger' (than the appearance of trading ships).

motus ad usum expeditior = 'their facility for steering was readier.' The use of rudders in larger ships was unknown to the Britons.

110. *magno usui nostris fuit*. '*Sum*' admits a *dative* case as the *completion* of the *predicate* (Dat. of Service), and a second dative of the *person or thing affected*. A. 233. a; H. 390. I; G. 350. Translate, 'was a great advantage to our men.'

113. *paulum modo* = 'just a little.' *pedem referre*, to retreat.

114. *militibus cunctantibus*. Abl. abs. in place of temporal clause. A. 255 d. I; H. 431. 2. (3); G. 409. R. 2. See Exercise xiii.

115. *decimae legionis*. The 10th legion, the 'Fighting Tenth,' contained the pick of Caesar's troops. Under Caesar a legion consisted of about 3000 men. Each legion contained 10 cohorts of 300 men; each cohort 3 maniples of 100 men; and each maniple 2 centuries of 50. The men in each cohort stood ten deep. Usually on the field of battle the legion was drawn up in three lines. The principal standard of the legion was the eagle, which was carried by one of the bravest soldiers in the first cohort, under the charge of the centurion of the first century.

116. *ea res* = 'this thing,' i.e. what he intended to do. *legioni*. Dat. of reference. A. 235; H. 384, II. 7. 2); G. 345.

117. **eveniret**. The subjunctive, in a substantive clause of purpose, **contestatus ut** = 'with a prayer that.' A. 331; H. 498. I; G. 544. II. and 546.

119. **praestitero** = 'shall have discharged.'

125. **pugnatum est ab utrisque = utrique pugnaverunt**. This impersonal use of *pugnare* is common. A. 146. d; H. 195. II. 1. and 301. 1; G. 199. R. 1.

127. **ordines servare** = 'to keep their lines unbroken.'

128. **signa**. Besides the eagle, each division of the legion had its own standard, usually carried in front of the division.

129. **alius alia ex navi** = 'one from one ship, another from another.'

quibuscumque, etc. = 'would attach himself to whatever standard each had chanced to meet.'

131. **singulares** = 'in scattered groups.'

134. **ab latere aperto** = 'on the undefended flank.'

in universos = 'upon our collected forces.'

135. **scaphas longarum navium** = 'the men-of-war's cutters.' *Scapha* is a Greek word, meaning a 'dug-out.'

136. **speculatoria navigia** = 'reconnoitring vessels.'

137. **laborantes** = 'in distress.'

142. **cursum tenere** = 'to hold on their course.' The transports conveying the cavalry to Britain had encountered a violent storm.

insulam capere = 'to reach the island.'

143. **ad pristinam fortunam**. Caesar's good fortune was now to give place to a long period of disaster.

144. **simul atque** = 'as soon as.'

151. **oratoris modo** = 'in the character of ambassador.'

152. **deferret**. *Cum* 'when,' referring to past time, is generally followed by the subjunctive.¹

¹ The more advanced student is referred to Professor W. G. Hale, on the *cum*-constructions; Cornell University Studies, Ithaca, N.Y.

153. **remiserunt** = 'they sent him back.'

155. **ignosceretur**. Supply *sibi*. Verbs taking a dative in the active are used impersonally in the passive. Translate, 'that pardon might be granted to them.' A. 230; H. 301. 1; G. 208. Cf. n. on 125. For the mood, see on 117.

156. **quod...intulissent**. **Intulissent** is subjunctive, because it states, not a *fact*, but what Caesar *said* they had done, Caesar being regarded as a person other than the writer. A. 321. 2.; H. 516. II; G. 539. R. and 541. Cf. n. on 39.

164. **naves**. Nom., subject of **solverunt**, which is here used absolutely = 'set sail.' Cf. n. on 63.

166. **superiore portu**. The same as **ult. portum**, l. 64.

171. **propius occasum**. The preposition *prope* takes an accusative case after it: so do *propior* and *proximus*, adjectives derived from *prope* and *propius*, adverb. **sui**, objective genitive, 'with great peril to themselves.'

173. **fluctibus complebantur** = 'were in danger of being swamped.'

174. **adversa nocte** = 'right into the darkness.' Lit. 'with night facing them.'

in altum provectae = 'having run out to sea.'

175. **ut esset**. Subjunctive, in a substantive clause of result, subject of **accidit**. A. 332. a. 2; H. 501. I. 1; G. 558.

luna plena. This full moon has been fixed as having happened on the night of the 30th and 31st August, B.C. 55.

176. **qui dies** = 'which period': **dies**, the astronomical day.

aestus maximos = 'spring tides.' The ocean tides rose here between 20 and 30 feet.

177. **incognitum**. Because there are no tides in the Mediterranean.

182. **administrandi aut auxiliandi** = 'of managing the ships, or bringing any help.'

187. **quibus reportari possent**. See on 188.

188. **quibus naves refici possent**. Subjunctive, in a clause of characteristic. A. 320. examp. 4; H. 500. I; G. 633, 634.

190. **his in locis.** Referring to Britain. For the order of the words, see A. 345. a; H. 569. II; G. 680. R. 2.

195. **Romanis.** *Sum* with its compounds, except *possum* and *absum*, takes a dative. A. 231. a; H. 387. and 386; G. 349.

198. **hoc...quod** = 'for this reason...because.' **hoc** is ablative of *degree of difference*. A. 250. Note; H. 423. Note 1. and 416; G. 400. and 406.

200. **frumento.** Abl. of *separation*: observe also **reditu interclusis**. A. 243; H. 414; G. 388.

202. **his...interclusis.** Abl. abs. in place of conditional clause: 'if these should be overcome or shut off from a return.' A. 255. d. 4; see references on 114.

205. **castris.** Caesar's camp.

208. **ex eventu navium** = 'from what had happened to his ships.' Objective genitive. A. 217; H. 396. III; G. 361. 2.

209. **ex eo quod** = 'from the fact that.'

211. **ad omnes casus** = 'against every emergency.'

215. **usui.** Dat. of *purpose (service)*. A. 233. and a; H. 384. II. 1. 3); G. 350. Cf. n. on 110.

ex continenti. Understand *terrâ*: *continuous, unbroken* land as opposed to an island; i.e. Gaul.

218. **reliquis ut...effecit** = 'he brought it about that the voyage could be advantageously accomplished (**navigari**, impersonal) with the remainder.' **ut...posset** is a substantive clause of result, object of **effecit**. A. 332; H. 501. II. 1. or 498. II; G. 557.

220. **Dum ea geruntur.** *Dum* (= while) always takes the present tense. A. 276. e; H. 467. III. 4; G. 572.

221. **frumentatum.** The supine in **-um** is used to express a *purpose* after verbs of motion. A. 302; H. 546; G. 436.

223. **pars hominum** = 'some of the population': referring to the Britons.

224. **castra.** The camp of the Romans.

ventitabat = 'returned from time to time.' A. 167. b; H. 336.

225. **in statione** = 'on guard.'

227. **in ea parte...quam in partem** = 'in that direction towards which': this superfluous addition of the noun in a relative sentence is not uncommon in Caesar. Compare i. 16, *diem instare, quo die*, etc.

228. **fecisset**. Subjunctive, in a subordinate (rel.) clause in indirect discourse. A. 336. 2; H. 524; G. 653.

aliquid novi consilii. The genitive after *aliquid, multum, plus, nihil*, is commoner than those words in agreement with the succeeding noun. Partitive genitive. A. 216. 3; H. 397. 3; G. 371.

230. **in eam partem**. In the direction in which the legion had gone.

232. **armari** = 'to arm (themselves).'

235. **confertâ** = 'formed in solid square.'

241. **incertis ordinibus** = 'since the ranks could not be regularly formed.' Abl. abs. in place of causal clause. A. 255. d. 2; see references on 114.

243. **ex essedis** has the force of an adjective agreeing with **pugnae** (= τῆς ἐξ ἁμαξῶν μάχης).

247. **turmas**. The cavalry attached to each legion numbered 300, divided into 10 squadrons (*turmae*) of 30 each.

251. **premuntur**. Present subjunctive, in a *less vivid* future condition. A. 307. b, but also 342; H. 507. II, but also 529. II. Note 1. 1); G. 598, but also 666.

habeant. Present subjunctive, in a clause of result, but also the apodosis (conclusion) to **si premuntur**. See references on 251.

255. **incitatos sustinere** = 'rein-in when at full gallop.'

256. **temonem...iugo**, 'the chariot-pole,' 'the yoke to hold the horses' necks together.'

per temonem percurrere = 'to run along the pole.'

263. **repperunt se** = 'recovered themselves.'

266. **post aliquid temporis**. See on 228.

267. **nostri omnes occupati sunt** = 'the attention of all our men was directed elsewhere.'

268. **reliqui** = the rest of the Britons.

269. **dies**. Acc. of *duration* of time. A. 240. e; H. 379; G. 337.

274. **daretur**. Subjunctive, in *indirect* question. See Exercise xxxiii.; A. 334; H. 529; G. 469.

275. **expulissent**. Plup. subj., in a subordinate (condit.) clause in indirect discourse (= the indirect question **quanta daretur**), following the past tense **demonstraverunt**. In direct discourse the indic. fut. perf. *expulerimus* would have been employed, making a future *more vivid* condition. A. 337. a. 3. and 307. c. and f; H. 525. 2; G. 660. examp. 4. and 659. 3. III.

278. **si pellerentur**. A future condition (A. 307 a. and b) in indirect discourse, carried into the past by the sequence of tenses. A. 307. f. and 337. a. 3; H. 527. I and II; G. 660. examp. 3. and 659. 3. II.

279. **effugere posse**. Equivalent to a future infinitive.

283. **pro castris** = 'as a defence to the camp.'

286. **spatio brevi** = 'at a short interval.'

290. **His**. Dative with notion of disadvantage.

291. **quem imperaverat** = 'which he had imposed': *imperare* with dat. of *person* and acc. of *thing* is common in this sense.

296. **portus capere** = 'to reach the port.' Cf. n. on 142.

297. **infra** = to the south.

301. **ex litteris** = 'in accordance with Caesar's despatches.'

302. **supplicatio**. When a general at the head of his army won a victory, the senate decreed a public thanksgiving (*supplicatio*) to the gods for a number of days in proportion to the greatness of the victory.

304. **Treverorum**. The Treveri, who have given their name to Trèves or Trier, occupied a part of the district of the Belgæ between the Moselle and the Rhine.

306. **ad portum Itium**. The chief place of the Morini in those days: most probably the place now called *Wissant*. Possibly the basin of the *Liane* near *Boulogne* (so Desjardins).

309. **Corus** (or *Caurus*). A wind from the W.N.W.

310. **omnis temporis** = 'every season (of the year).'

315. **ut...tueatur.** Subjunctive, in a pure clause of purpose. A. 317. 1; H. 497. II; G. 544. I. and 545. 1.

316. **pari...quem.** *Par* is more frequently followed by *ac* or *quam*. Here it seems to be used like *idem* which is followed by *qui*. Translate—'with an equal number of cavalry to that which he had left.'

318. **Africo.** A wind from the W.S.W.

320. **circiter** is an adverb here: **nocte**, abl. of time *when*. A. 256; H. 429; G. 392.

322. **sub sinistrâ:** i.e. he had drifted to the north-east, past the South Foreland.

323. **secutus** = 'having taken advantage of.'

324. **caperet.** Subjunctive, in a substantive clause of purpose, object of **contendit** = 'strove,' 'endeavoured.' A. 331. and e; H. 498. II; G. 546.

325. **esset.** Subjunctive, because it states not a direct *fact*, but an *impression* in Caesar's mind, being a part of the thought expressed in the purpose clause. A. 342. and footnote; H. 529. II. Note 1. 1); G. 666. Cf. references on 251.

326. **laudanda.** See Exercises xxx and xxxii.

vectoriis, etc. = 'though the vessels were transports and heavily laden besides.' Abl. abs. in place of concessive clause. A. 255. d. 3; see references on 114; cf. n. on 202. and 241.

328. **accessum... Britanniam.** They landed at Romney.

334. **exposuit** = 'disembarked.'

336. **consedissent.** Subjunctive in *indirect* question.

337. **cohortibus.** Dat. after **praefecit**: **praesidio**, dative of *service*: **navibus**, dative of *thing affected*. A. 233. a; H. 390. II; G. 350. Cf. n. on 110.

340. **de tertiâ vigiliâ.** **de** here means 'in the course of,' implying that part of the *vigilia* is past.

341. **contendit** = 'hastened.'

343. **equitatu.** Abl. of *accompaniment*. See on 89. **ad flumen.** The Stour, near Wye.

344. **ex loco superiore.** The north bank is higher than the south one.

348. **rari** = 'in small detachments.'

350. **testudine factâ**. In attacking a wall or rampart the Roman soldiers locked their shields together over their heads for a protection against missiles from above. This was called a *testudo* or 'tortoise.'

351. **aggere adiecto**. *agger* was a bank of earth carried up to the base of the ramparts to enable the besiegers to climb over them.

357. **mane**. An old indeclinable noun, used in the nom., acc., and abl. cases.

359. **persequerentur**. See on 315.

363. **nuntiarent**. Subj., in relative clause of purpose, **qui = ut**
ii. A. 317. 2; H. 497. 1; G. 632.

366. **subsisterent** = 'maintained their hold.' Subj., in dependent (causal) clause in indirect discourse. A. 321. a. and 336. 2; H. 524; G. 653. Cf. n. on 228. Impf., not Pluperf., to bring the reader to the standpoint *during* the storm.

371. **resistere** = 'to halt.'

372. **eadem fere**, etc. = 'personally sees that the facts were almost as he had ascertained,' etc.

377. **multae operae**. Genitive of *quality* describing **res**. A. 215; H. 396. V; G. 364.

379. **subduci** = 'to be beached.' Supply *in aridum*.

388. **summa**, etc. = 'the supreme command and entire direction of the war.'

389. **Cassivellaunus** ruled over the country N. of the Thames. He was the most powerful chieftain of these parts, and to him was entrusted the supreme command of the British forces.

391. **Tamesis**. The Thames. Caesar reckons its distance from the coast by the length of his march from the coast to where he crossed, i.e. 80 miles from Romney.

400. **hoc**. Supply *latus*. **pertinet**: i.e. in a S.W. direction.

402. **ad Hispaniam**. Tacitus (Agric. 34) says that Ireland is between Britain and Spain.

403. **dimidio**. Abl. of *degree of difference*. A. 250; H. 423; G. 400.

404. **transmissus**. Gen. after **pari spatio** (abl. of *quality*), 'of a like distance of passage (from there to Britain) with that from Gaul to Britain.'

atque = 'as.' A. 156. a; H. 554. I. 2. Note; G. 646. See vocabulary.

405. **medio cursu** = *medio transmissu*, i.e. half-way across.

406. **Mona**. Tacitus speaks of Anglesey under this name: but, from the position, Caesar *may* be referring to the Isle of Man. The **insulae minores** are probably islands on the W. coast of Scotland. **subiectae** = 'lying near.'

409. **brumâ**. Contracted from *brevumâ*, old form of superlative *brevissima*. Supply *dies*. The winter solstice; winter.

410. **certis ex aquâ mensuris** = 'by accurate water (clepsydra) measures.' The *clepsydra* was a contrivance by means of which time was measured by water dropping from one vessel into another.

412. **ut opinio fert** = 'as the opinion is.'

413. **septingentorum milium**. Genitive of *quality*. See on 377.

418. **passuum**. See on 413.

420. **ipsi** = 'the inhabitants themselves.' **natos in insula** = *indigenas*.

422. **Belgis**. There was a tribe called Belgae in Britain occupying parts of Hampshire and Sussex.

423. **iis...pervenerunt** = 'are called by the names of those tribes from which they originated before they came there': for **civitatum, quibus ex civitatibus**, see on 227.

428. **taleis ferreis** = 'bars of iron.'

430. **plumbum album** = 'tin,' in which, from the earliest times, Britain had driven a trade with the Phoenicians. The 'inland districts' are probably Cornwall, as the tin mines of Cornwall are older than any historical record. Iron was worked in Sussex (**maritimis regionibus**), as it was until long after Caesar's time. 'Bronze' probably came from Gaul.

435. **animi causâ** = 'for the sake of fancy.'
442. **vitro** = 'woad,' a plant used for dyeing blue.
443. **hoc** = 'on this account,' 'hence.'
447. The preceding remarks about Britain have been a diversion: the account is now resumed from the point where it was dropped in c. 35.
452. **illi**. The Britons.
453. **intermisso spatio** = 'after an interval of time.'
458. **perruperunt**. The subject is **hostes**.
460. **illi**. The Britons.
461. **submissis** = 'sent to their relief.'
467. **C. Trebonio**. *Tribunus plebis* B.C. 55, now a *legatus* under Caesar, was afterwards one of his assassins.
469. **ab...absisterent** = 'they were close up with the standards and legions.'
472. **subsidio**. Abl. after **confisi**. A. 254. b. and 227. c. Note; H. 425. II. 1. 1) Note; G. 407.
474. **sui conligendi** = 'of rallying themselves.' **sui** is best taken, not as the genitive of the personal pronoun, but as the neuter of the possessive adjective *suus*; *suum* = one's own, one's interest, one's self. This is shown by the fact that the same stereotyped expression is used irrespective of gender. Or **sui** may be explained as the genitive of the reflexive pronoun limiting **conligendi**, 'recovering of themselves.' Harper and Tolman's Caesar, on Bk. 3. ch. 6. Cf. A. 298. a; H. 542. I. Note 1; G. 429. R. 1.
476. **ex** = 'in consequence of.'
477. **auxilia**. The various contingents of British troops, which had joined the army of Cassivellaunus.
478. **summis copiis** = 'with all their forces together.'
480. **consilio**. This was to fall back on the river Thames.
483. **uno loco...transiri potest**. See Introduction, p. xv.
487. **defixae** = driven into the bed of the river.
490. **cum**. Concessive, 'although.' A. 326; H. 515. III; G. 588. Cf. Exercise xxiii.

497. **itinerâ nostrâ servabat** = 'kept our route in sight.'
498. **ex viâ** = 'from the beaten track.'
502. **cum...iecerat**. *Cum* (temporal) may take the pluperf. indicative when a demonstrative (as **tum** here) precedes, more accurately marking the time. A. 325. a; H. 521. II. 1; G. 582.
505. **periculo nostrorum**, etc. Objective gen. after **periculo**.
506. **hoc metu** = 'fear of this': a frequent idiom.
507. **agmine**. *agmen* is the line of march: *acies*, the line of battle.
509. **Trinobantes**. The people of Essex.
firmissima = most warlike. Used of physical strength.
510. **Civitas**. Used by Caesar rather loosely of both Gallic and British tribes.
517. **ut...defendat**. Substantive clause of purpose. See on 117.
Cassivellauni. Subjective genitive, after **iniuria**. A. 213. 1; H. 393. II; G. 361. 1.
518. **His...imperat**. See on 291.
521. **ad numerum** = 'to the required number.'
525. The **Cenimagni** probably came from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge: the **Segontiaci** from parts of Hampshire and Berks: the **Ancalites** from Wilts: the **Bibroci** from Berks: the **Cassi** from Herts. The position of some of these tribes is very doubtful, but Berks seems to preserve the name of the **Bibroci**, and Cassiobury that of the **Cassi**.
528. **oppidum**: afterwards occupied by the Romans, who built the town of Verulamium upon it, the site of the present *St. Alban's*.
530. **convenerit**. Subjunctive, in a subordinante (rel.) clause in indirect discourse. See on 228.
547. **ut...oppugnent**. See on 517.
554. **constituisset**. Subj., after *cum* causal (= since). A. 326. and R; H. 517; G. 581. III. and 587. See Exercise xxiii.
557. **quid vectigalis**. See on 228.

559. **neu.** *ne* repeated becomes *neu*, not *neque*.

564. **duobus commeatibus** = 'in two relays,' or 'crossings.'

566. **navigationibus** = 'naval expeditions.'

568. **quae milites portaret** = 'such as is used for carrying soldiers.' Clause of characteristic, expressing restriction. A. 320. d; H. 503. I. and Note 1; G. 634.

desideraretur. See on 175.

569. **prioris commeatus** = 'of the former voyage.'

570. **locum ceperunt** = 'made good the harbour.' Cf. n. on 296.

573. **né excluderetur.** See on 315. Cf. Exercise xlvi.

aequinotium. Caesar left Britain before the last week of September, after a stay of nearly three months.

574. **angustius milites conlocavit** = 'stowed his troops in a narrower compass than usual.'

575. **vigiliâ secundâ.** See on 63.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
demons., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
f., feminine.
frequent., frequentative.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
infin., infinitive.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.

nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v.n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.
A., Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar.
H., Harkness' Latin Grammar.
G., Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.

VOCABULARY.

(LATIN-ENGLISH.)

I.

iam, *adv.*, already, now.
exigu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, little.
par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part, a side.
aest-ās, -ātis, *f.*, summer.
rēliqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, left, remaining.
sum, esse, fu-ī, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.
Caes-ar, -āris, *m.*, Caesar.
tāmen, *adv.* nevertheless, yet.
in, *prep. with acc.*, into, for, against; *with abl.*, in, on, at, upon.
Britann-ia, -iae, *f.*, Britain.
prōficisc-or, -ī, **fect-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I set out.
stātū-o, -ēre, -ī, **statūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I decide, I determine.
Britann-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Britons.
omn-is, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

fērē, *adv.*, nearly, almost, about.
Gallic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Gallic.
bell-um, -ī, *n.*, a war, warfare.
nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our; *as subst. pl. m.*, our men.
hos-tis, -tis, *comm. gen.*, an enemy.
auxil-ium, -iī, *n.*, help, succour.
subministr-o (**sum-m-**), *v.a.* 1, I supply, I furnish.

II.

sed, *conj.*, but.
primō, *adv.*, at first, in the first place.
gēn-us, -ēris, *n.*, a race, a kind.
hōm-o, -īnis, *comm. gen.*, a man, a person.
lōc-us, -ī, *m.* (*pl. lōc-ī and lōc-a*), a place, a position.

port-us, -ūs, *m.*, a harbour.
 ādīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a means of approach.
 cō·gnōsc-o, -ĕre, gnōv-ī, gnīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I make inquiry about, I ascertain, I know.
 hic, haec, hōc, *demons. pron.*, this.
 omn-ia, all things (ch. i.).
 Gall-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Gauls.
 in·cōgnīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown, (in, not; cognitus, known).
 nēm-o, *comm. gen.*, no one, nobody.
 ěnim, *conj.*, for.
 praeter, *prep. gov. acc.*, except, besides.
 mercāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a trader.
 illō, *adv.*, to that place, thither.
 ad·eo, ĩre, ĩv-ī, or ĩ-ī, ĩt-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go to, I approach.
 nēque, *conj.*, and not, nor; nēque...nēque, neither...nor.
 is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.
 ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, very; *as subst.*, himself.
 quis·quam, quae·quam, quic·quam or quid·quam, *pron. indef.*, any (person or thing).
 ōr-a, *f.*, the coast.
 mār-ĭtĭmus, -ĭtĭma, -ĭtĭmum, *adj.*, of the sea, sea-; on the sea-coast.

nōsc-o, -ĕre, nōv-ī, nōt-um, *v.a.* 3, I know.

III.

tā·que, *conj.*, and so, therefore.
 ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to, at, towards, for.
 sē (or sēsē), *reflex. pron., sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
 con·vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call together, I assemble.
 quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, that.
 māximē, *superl. adv.*, in the highest degree, chiefly, very greatly.
 vōl-o, vel-le, vōlu-ī, *v. irreg.*, I am willing, I wish.
 ĩnsŭl-a, -ae, *f.*, an island.
 māgn-itŭdo, -itŭdĭnis, *f.*, greatness, magnitude.
 incōl-a, -ae, *comm. gen.*, an inhabitant.
 ū-sus, -sŭs, *m.*, use, experience (utor, ch. x.).
 rē·pĕr-io, -ĭre, rep·per-ī, rē·pert-um, *v.a.* 4, I find out, I discover.
 nōn, *adv.*, not.
 pos·sum, po·sse, pōt-uī, *v. irreg.*, I am able, I can (pōtis, able, and sum).
 C. = Gāi-us, -ī, *m.*, Gaius. See note.
 Volusēn-us, -ī, *m.*, Volusenus.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
long-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.
nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.
prae-mitt-o, -ēre, **mīs-ī**, **mīss-um**, *v.a.* 3, I send forward or in advance.
autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.
su-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, his own, her own, its own.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
cōp-ia, -iae, *f.*, a supply, plenty, a quantity; *plural*, forces, troops.
Morīn-ī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Morini, a tribe of the Belgæ on the coast of Picardy.
inde, *adv.*, from that place, thence.
brēv-is, -e, *adj.*, short, small (*comp.*, **brēv-ior**; *superl.*, **brēv-issimus**).
trāiect-us, -ūs, *m.*, a crossing, passage.

IV.

hūc, *adv.*, hither.
undīque, *adv.*, from all parts.
vēn-io, -īre, **vēn-ī**, **vent-um**, *v.a.* 4, I come.
iūb-eo, -ēre, **iūss-ī**, **iūss-um**, *v.a.* 2, I order, I command.
et, *conj.*, and; et...et, both... and.
class-is, -is, *f.*, a fleet.
Vēnēt-īcus, -īca, -īcum, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Veneti.

ef-fic-io, -ēre, **fēc-ī**, **fect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I make, I carry out, I bring to pass.
con-vēn-io, -īre, **vēn-ī**, **vent-um**, *v.n.* 4, I come together, I assemble.
intērim, *adv.*, in the meantime.
cōnsīl-ium, -iī, *n.*, a plan, a purpose, intention, counsel.
per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through, by, along.
per-fēr-o, -re, **tūl-ī**, **lāt-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bear, I carry.
lēgāt-us, -ī, *m.*, an ambassador, a lieutenant.
ab or **ā**, *prep. gov. abl.*, by, from, away.
cīv-ītās, -itātis, *f.*, a state.
obs-ēs, -īdis, *m.* and *f.*, a hostage.
d-o, -āre, **dēd-ī**, **dāt-um**, *v.a.* 1, I give, I put.
impēr-ium, -iī, *n.*, dominion, empire, a command.
pōpūl-us, -ī, *m.*, the people.
Rōmān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.
ob-tempēr-o, *v.n.* 1, I submit to, I obey (with *dative*).
V.
liberālīter, *adv.*, courteously, liberally.
pol-lic-eor, -ērī, -ītus sum, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* 2, I promise.

dōm-us, -ī *and* -ūs, *f.*, a house, a home.

rē·mitt-o, -ēre, 'mīs-ī, 'mīss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send back.

Comm-ius, -iī, *m.*, Commius.

ūnā, *adv.*, at one and the same time, together.

mitt-o (*see* ch. iii.), *v.a.* 3, I send.

rēx, rēg-is, *m.*, a king.

ībi, *adv.*, there.

cōn·stitu-o, -ēre, -ī, 'stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I put, I station, I appoint, I draw up, I determine.

vir-tūs, -tūtis, *f.*, courage.

prōb-o, *v.a.* 1, I approve, I think highly of.

fīd-ēlis, -ēle, *adj.*, faithful.

vid-eo, -ēre, **vid-ī**, **vis-um**, *v.a.* 2, I see; *pass.*, I seem.

auctōr-ītās, -itātis, *f.*, influence, authority.

rēg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a territory, a region.

māgn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, large.

hāb-eo, *v.a.* 2, I have, I hold, I consider.

aud-eo, -ēre, **aus-us** sum, *v. semi. dep.* 2, I dare.

ē *or* **ex**, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, out of, away from, according to.

ē·grēd-ior, -ī, 'gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I disembark.

barbār-us, -ī, *m.*, a barbarian.

com·mitt-o (*see* ch. iii.), *v.a.* 3, I entrust (with *dative*), I engage in.

di-ēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, a day, a time.

quīn-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, fifth.

rēd·eo, 'ire, 'iv-ī, *or* 'ī-ī, 'īt-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go back, I return.

rē·nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I bring back word, I report.

VI.

mōr-or, *v.a. dep.* 1, I delay, I linger, I tarry.

pār-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare, I procure.

dē, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, out of, concerning, during.

sūp-er-ior, -ius, *adj.*, higher, upper, former, superior (*comp.* of superus).

temp-us, -ōris, *n.*, time, season.

ex·cūs-o, *v.a.* 1, I excuse.

ōlim, *adv.*, at some time, formerly.

fāc-io, -ēre, **fēc-ī**, **fact-um**, *v.a.* 3, I make.

esse, *see* sum (ch. i.).

op·port-ūnus, -ūna, -ūnum, *adj.*, convenient, suitable, opportune.

nam, *conj.*, for.

post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after, behind.

terg-um, -ī, *n.*, the back.
rēlinqu-o, -ĕre, **·liqu-ī**, **·lict-um**, *v.a.*, 3, I leave.
fācul-tās, -tātis, *f.*, power, opportunity.
gēr-o, -ĕre, **gess-ī**, **gest-um**, *v.a.*, 3, I carry on, I do, I wage.
propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of, because of.
ann-us, -ī, *m.*, a year.
nūmēr-us, -ī, *m.*, a number.
imper-o, *v.a.*, 1, I command, I order.
fid-ēs, -ĕī, *f.*, faith, engagement, protection.
rēcip-io, -ĕre, **·cēp-ī**, **·cept-um**, *v.a.*, 3, I take back, I receive.

VII.

circīter, *adv.*, about, nearly.
octōgintā, *num. adj.*, eighty.
ōner-ārius, -āria, -ārium, *adj.*, of or belonging to a burden (*see note*).
cōg-o, -ĕre, **co·ēg-ī**, **co·āct-um**, *v.a.*, 3, I collect, I compel (cum, together; ago, I drive).
sātis, *adv.*, sufficiently, enough.
vīs-us. *See video* (ch. v.).
quīdam, **quaedam**, **quoddam** and (as *subst.*) **quidam**, *indef. pron.*, some, certain.
quaest-or, -ōris, *m.*, a quaestor.
praefect-us, -ī, *m.*, a prefect, a commander.

dis·tribu-o, -ĕre, -ī, **·tribūt-um**, *v.a.*, 3, I distribute, I assign (dis, among several; tribuo, I give).
ac·cēd-o, -ĕre, **·cēss-ī**, **·cēss-um**, *v.n.*, 3, I approach, I am added (ad; cēdo, I go).
octōdēcim, *num. adj. indecl.*, eighteen.
mīli-a, -um, *n. pl.*, thousands.
pass-us, -ūs, *m.*, a step, a pace (esp. as a measure, about five Roman feet).
octō, *num. adj. indecl.*, eight.
vent-us, -ī, *m.*, wind.
tēn-eo, *v.a.*, 2, I hold, I detain, I keep.
ĕqu-ēs, -ītis, *m.*, a horseman; *pl.*, cavalry.
Publ-ius, -iī, *m.*, Publius.
Sulpic-ius, -iī, *m.*, Sulpicius.
Ruf-us, -ī, *m.*, Rufus.
praesīd-ium, -iī, *n.*, a protecting force, a garrison.

VIII.

mox, *adv.*, soon, afterwards.
tempes-tās, -tātis, *f.*, a time, a season, a storm.
nāvīgā-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a sailing.
īdōne-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, convenient.
nancisc-or, -ī, **nact-us** sum, *v. dep.*, 3, I get, I obtain.
tum, *adv.*, then.

ter-tius, -tia, -tium, *adj.*, the third.

vīgīl-īa, -iae, *f.*, a watch.

solv-o, -ĕre, -ī, **solūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I loosen (sē-, apart; luo, I loosen).

-que, *conj.*, and.

ūltēr-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, further.

prōgrēd-ior, -ī, **gress-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I go forward, I advance, I proceed.

cōnscend-o, -ĕre, -ī, **scēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I embark, I go on board (con; scando, I mount).

sēqu-or, -ī, **sēcūt-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.

hōr-a, -ae, *f.*, an hour.

quart-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the fourth.

prim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the first.

atting-o (ad-t-), -ĕre, **tīg-ī**, **tāct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I touch on, I reach (ad; tango, I touch).

arm-o, *v.a.* 1, I arm, I furnish with arms.

coll-is, -is, *m.*, a hill.

expōn-o, -ĕre, **pōsu-ī**, **pōsit-um**, *v.a.* 3, I post, I draw up, (ex, out, forth; pono, I place).

cōnspīc-io, -ĕre, **spēx-ī**, **spect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I see, I observe.

IX.

nātūr-a, -ae, *f.*, the nature.

mār-e, -is, *n.*, the sea.

angust-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow, contracted, steep.

mōn-s, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.

con-tīn-eo, *v.a.* 2, I confine, I shut in, I restrain (con, teneo. See ch. vii.).

tēl-um, -ī, *n.*, a weapon, a javelin.

līt-us, -ōris, *n.*, the sea shore.

adīg-o, -ĕre, **ēg-ī**, **āct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive to, I hurl to (ad; ago, I drive).

nēquāquam, *adv.*, by no means.

nōn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ninth.

ancōr-a, -ae, *f.*, an anchor.

exspect-o, *v.a.* 1, I wait, I await.

trib-ūnus, -ūnī, *m.*, a tribune.

mīl-ēs, -ītis, *comm. gen.*, a soldier.

hort-or, *v. dep.* 1, I exhort, I encourage.

post-eā, *adv.*, after that, afterwards.

aes-tus, -tūs, *m.*, the tide.

ūn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.

sēcund-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, favourable, second.

sign-um, -ī, *n.*, a signal, a (military) standard.

toll-o, -ĕre, **sus-tūl-ī**, **sub-lāt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lift up, I carry away.

X.

septem, *num. adj. indecl.*, seven.

āpert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncovered, exposed (*aperio*, to uncover).

āc (**at-que**), *conj.*, and.

plān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, flat.

ēquīt-ātus, -ātūs, *m.*, cavalry.

essēd-ārius, -āriī, *m.*, a chariot warrior, charioteer.

plērumque, *adv.*, for the most part, generally.

mīlīt-ia, -iae, *f.*, warfare.

proel-ium, -iī, *n.*, a battle.

ūt-or, -ī, **ūs-us** *sum*, *v. dep.* 3, I use, I employ (with *abl.*).

cōn'suē-sco, -scēre, -vī, -tum, *v.n. incep.* 3, I accustom myself.

sub'sēqu-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow close after, I follow in close pursuit (*see ch. viii.*).

prō'hīb-eo, *v.a.* 2, I hinder, I prevent, I protect.

XI.

summ-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, highest, greatest, very great (*superl.* of *superus*).

difficul-tās, -tātis, *f.*, difficulty.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, for, on account of.

caus-a, -ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.

nīsī, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.

alt-um, -ī, *n.*, the deep, the open sea (*alt-us*, high, deep).

ī'gnōt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, not known, unknown (*nosco*. *See ch. ii.*).

mān-us, -ūs, *f.*, a hand, a band (of men).

im'pēd-io, *v.a.* 4, I impede, I hinder (in; *pēs*, a foot).

grāv-is, -e, *adj.*, heavy.

ōn-us, -ēris, *n.*, a burden, a load, a weight.

arm-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms, weapons.

op'přim-o, -ēre, **press-ī**, **press-um**, *v.a.* 3, I overwhelm, I overload (*ob*, against; *prēmo*, I press).

aut, *conj.*, or **aut...aut**, either ... or.

ārīd-um, -ī, *n.*, dry land (*ārīdus*, dry).

paulum, *adv.*, a little, somewhat.

āqu-a, -ae, *f.*, water.

audācter, *adv.*, boldly (*audax*, bold).

cōn'ic-io, -ēre, **īēc-ī**, **iect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I throw, I hurl.

ēqu-us, -ī, *m.*, a horse.

in'suē'fact-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, accustomed. *See note* (*suesco*, I accustom; *facio*, I make).

in'cīt-o, *v.a.* 1, I set in rapid motion, I urge forward.

XII.

rē-s, rē-ī, f., a thing, an affair, a circumstance.
per·terr-eo, v.a. 2, I frighten thoroughly, I terrify greatly.
omnīnō, adv., altogether, wholly, in all.
im·perīt-us, -a, -um, adj., unskilful, not acquainted with (with *gen.*).
pūgn-a, -ae, f., a fight, a battle.
sōlīt-us, -a, -um, adj., usual, ordinary (*sōleo*, I am accustomed).
ālācrit-ās, -ātis, f., alacrity, ardour.
ūbi, adv., when, where.
anim·advert-o, -ēre, -ī, advers-um, v.a. 3, I observe, I understand (*animum*, the mind; *adverto*, I turn towards).
rēmōv-eo, -ēre, mōv-ī, mōt-um, v.a. 2, I remove, I withdraw.
rēm-us, -ī, m., an oar.
lāt-us, -ēris, n., a side, a flank.
fund-a, -ae, f., a sling.
sagitt-a, -ae, f., an arrow.
torment-um, -ī, n., a military engine.
prō·pell-o, -ēre, pūl-ī, puls-um, v.a. 3, I propel, I drive forward, I push forward.
sub·mōv-eo (sum·m-), -ēre, mōv-ī, mōt-um, v.a. 2, I drive away, (*sub*, from beneath; *mōveo*, I move).

spēci-ēs, -ēī, f., an appearance.
in·ūsītāt-us, -a, -um, adj., unusual, extraordinary (*comp.*, *inūsitātor*).
mōt-us, -ūs, m., a motion, a movement.
ex·pēdīt-us, -a, -um, part., unimpeded, ready, easy (*comp.*, *expēditior*).
fīgūr-a, -ae, f., a form, a shape, appearance.
per·mōv-eo, v.a. 2, I move deeply, I stir (*see above*, *sub·mōveo*).
cōn·sist-o, -ēre, stīt-ī, stīt-um, v.n. 3, I halt, I stop.
mōdō, adv., only, merely.
pēs, pēd-is, m., a foot.
rē·fēr-o, -re, rē·ttūl-ī, rē·lāt-um, v.a. irreg., I bring back, I carry back, I relate.

XIII.

cunct-or, v. dep. 1, I delay, I hesitate.
alt-ītūdo, -ītūdīnis, f., depth (*altus*, *see ch. xi.*).
dēc-īmus, -īma, -īnum, num. adj., tenth.
lēg-io, -iōnis, f., a legion.
āquilif-er, -erī, m., a standard bearer (*aquila*, an eagle; *fero*, I carry).
con·test-or, v. dep. 1, I call to witness, I invoke.
de-us, -ī, m., a god.

ūt (or **ūtī**), *adv.*, as *conj.*, that, so that, in order that.

fēliciter, *adv.*, prosperously.

ē·vĕn-io, -īre, ·vĕn-ī, ·vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I happen.

inquam, *v. def.*, I say.

dē·sil-io, -īre, -uī, ·sult-um, *v.n.* 4, I leap down.

vult-is (**volt-**), *from volo* (ch. iii.).

āquil-a, -ae, *f.*, an eagle.

prō·d-o, -ĕre, ·dīd-ī, ·dīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I give up, I surrender, I betray.

ĕgō, *pers. pron.*, I.

certē, *adv.*, surely.

me-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine.

rēs pūblica, **rēi pūblica**, *f.*, the commonwealth.

imperā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a commander, a general.

offīc-ium, -iī, *n.*, a duty, an office.

prae·st-o, -āre, ·stīt-ī, ·stīt-um, *v.a.*, 1, I show, I perform, *v.n.*, I am superior.

prō·ic-io, -ĕre, iēc-ī, iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw, I throw forward.

fēr-o, -re, tūl-ī, lāt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bear, I carry.

(**coep-io**), -īsse, -ī, -tum, *def.*, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, I begin.

tant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, so much, so great.

dēdēc-us, -ōris, *n.*, a disgrace, a dishonour.

mētū-o, -ĕre, -ī, mētūt-um, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, I fear.

ūnivers-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, all together, the whole.

item, *adv.*, so, also, in like manner.

proxīm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, nearest, next.

ap·propinqu-o (**ad·p-**), *v.n.* 1, I draw near to, I approach (with *dative*).

XIV.

pūgn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight.

uter·que, **utrā·que**, **utrum·que**, *pron. adj.*, both, each; as *subst. pl.*, both sides.

ācritēr, *adv.*, sharply, vigorously.

māgn·ōpĕrē, *adv.*, greatly, exceedingly.

per·turb-o, *v.a.* 1, I disturb utterly, I throw into confusion.

ord-o, -īnis, *m.*, order, a line, a rank.

serv-o, *v.a.* 1, I keep, I watch.

firmīter, *adv.*, firmly.

īn·sist-o, -ĕre, stīt-ī (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I stand.

āl-īus, -īa, -īud, *adj.*, another (*gen.*, alius; *dat.*, alii). alii... alii, some... others.

quī·cumque, **quae·cumque**, **quod·cumque**, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

oc·curr-o, -ĕre, -ī, **·curs-um**, *v.n.* 3, I run up to, I fall in with, I meet (ob, towards; curro, I run).

ag·grĕg-o (**ad·g-**), *v.a.* 1, I flock to, I attach myself to (ad; grex, a flock).

vērō, *adv.*, but, indeed, however.

nōt-us, *perf. part.* from nosco (ch. ii.).

vād-um, -ī, *n.*, a shallow.

ali·quis, **ali·quid**, *indef. pronom. adj.*, some.

singulār-is, -e, *adj.*, single, solitary.

ad·ōr-ior, -īrī, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 4, I attack.

plūs, **plūr-is**, *comp. adj.*, more; *pl.*, several, very many.

pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small; *pl.*, few.

circum·sist-o, -ĕre, **·stēt-ī** or **stīt-ī** (no supine), *v.a.* 3, I stand round, I surround.

XV.

scaph-a, -ae, *f.*, a boat.

spēculātōr-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, pertaining to a spy or scout.

nāvīg-ium, *n.*, a vessel.

com·plē-o, **·plēre**, **·plēv-ī**, **·plēt-um**, *v.a.* 2, I fill up.

lābōr-o, *v.n.* 1, I labour, I am hard pressed.

subsīd-ium, -iī, *n.*, aid, assistance, a support.

sub·mitt-o (**sum·m-**), *v.a.* 3, I send, I despatch (see mitto, ch. v.).

sīmul, *adv.*, together, at once, at the same time.

cōn·sĕqu-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue (see sequor, ch. viii.).

impĕt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an attack, an onset.

fūg-a, -ae, *f.*, flight.

longius, *adv.*, longer, farther.

prō·sĕqu-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue (see sequor, ch. viii.).

quod, *conj.*, that, because that, inasmuch as.

cur-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a running, a course (curro, I run).

cap-io, -ĕre, **cĕp-ī**, **capt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take, I reach, I seize, I capture.

prīs-tīnus, -tīna, -tīnum, *adj.*, former.

fortūn-a, -ae, *f.*, chance, fortune.

dē·sum, **esse**, **fu-ī**, *v.n. irreg.*, I fail, I am wanting.

XVI.

sūpĕr-o, *v.a.* 1, I overcome, I subdue, I conquer.

sīmul atque, as soon as (see ch. xv.).

rĕcīpĕre sē, to betake one's self, to recover one's self (see ch. vi.).

- stātīm**, *adv.*, immediately.
- pāx**, **pāc-is**, *f.*, peace.
- mīs-ērunt**, *from mitto* (ch. v.).
- prō-mitt-o**, *v.a.* 3, I send forward, I promise (*see mitto*, ch. v.).
- dāt-ūrus**, *from do* (ch. iv.).
- mandāt-um**, **-ī**, *n.*, a command, an order.
- effect-ūrus**, *from*, **efficio** (ch. iv.).
- Atrēb-as**, **-ātis**, *m.*, one of the Atrebates.
- anteā**, *adv.*, previously, once.
- prae-miss-us**, *from praemitto* (ch. iii.).
- ē-gress-us**, *from egredior* (ch. v.).
- cum**, *conj.*, when, since, as.
- ōrā-tor**, **-tōris**, *m.*, an ambassador.
- mōd-us**, **-ī**, *m.*, a manner, a way.
- dē-fer-o**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring down, I carry down (*see fero*, ch. xiii.).
- com-prehend-o**, **-ēre**, **-ī**, **pre-hēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I seize.
- vinc-ūlum** (**vinc-lum**), **-ulī**, *n.*, a chain, a fetter (**vincio**, I bind).
- XVII.
- fact-us**, *from facio* (ch. vi.).
- culp-a**, **-ae**, *f.*, a fault.
- mult-ītūdo**, **-ītūdīnis**, *f.*, a mul-
- titude, the mass of the people.
- cōn-fer-o**, **-re**, **tūl-ī**, **cōn-lāt-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring together, I collect, I attribute to.
- ī-gnōsc-o**, **-ēre**, **gnōv-ī**, **gnōt-um**, *v.a. and n.* 3, I pardon, I overlook (*with dat.*), (in, not; **nosco**, I know).
- imprūdent-ia**, **-iae**, *f.*, imprudence, indiscretion.
- pēt-o**, **-ēre**, **īvī** *and* **-īī**, **-ītum**, *v.a.* 3, I seek, I beg.
- quēr-or**, **-ī**, **quest-us**, *sum*, *v. dep.* 3, I complain.
- sīne**, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.
- in-fer-o**, **-re**, **tūl-ī**, **in-lāt-um** (**il-ī**), *v.a.*, I bring into, I make (war).
- dīc-o**, **-ēre**, **dīx-ī**, **dict-um**, *v.a.* 3, I say.
- ill-e**, **-a**, **-ud**, *pron. demons.*, he, she, it, that.
- dēd-ērunt**, *from do* (ch. iv.).
- longinqu-us**, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, far off, distant (*compar.*, **longinquior**).
- arcess-o**, **-ēre**, **īvī**, **-ītum**, *v.a.* 3, I call, I send for (ad, to; **cedo**, I go, I cause to go).
- interēā**, *adv.*, meanwhile.
- rēmigr-o** (no supine), *v.n.* 1, I depart back, I return.
- ager**, **agr-ī**, *m.*, a field, territory, country.
- prīnc-eps**, **-īpis**, *m.*, a chieftain, a leading man.

com·mend-o, *v.a.* 1, I commit,
I entrust.

XVIII.

cōn·firm-o, *v.a.* 1, I strengthen,
I establish.

sustūl·erant, *from* tollo (ch.
ix.).

lēn-is, -e, *adj.*, gentle.

castr-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, a camp.

subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.

co·ōr-ior, -īrī, -tus sum, *v. dep.*
4, I arise.

ūll-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.

unde, *adv.*, whence.

prō·fect-us, *from* proficiscor
(ch. i.).

infēr-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, lower.

prōpius, *comp. adj.*, nearer, too
near (prōpe, near).

sōl, sōl-is, *m.*, the sun.

occās-us, -ūs, *m.*, the setting *or*
going down (ob; cādo, I fall).

dē·ic-io, -ēre, iēc-ī, iect-um,
v.a. 3, I throw down, I drive
down (de, down); *and*

iac-io, -ēre, iēc-ī, iact-um, *v.a.*
3, I throw.

nēcēssāriō, *adv.*, necessarily.

advers-us, -a, -um, opposite,
unfavourable.

nox, noct-is, *f.*, night.

prō·veh-o, -ēre, vēc-ī, vect-
um, *v.a.* 3, I carry forwards, I
carry along.

contīnēn-s, -ēn-tis, *f.*, the con-
nected land, the mainland
(contīnēre, to be continuous).

īdem, eādē, īdem, *demons.*
pron., the same.

ac·cīd-o, -ēre, -ī (no supine),
v.n. 3, to fall out, to happen
(ad, upon; cādo, I fall).

lūn-a, -ae, *f.*, the moon.

plē-nus, -na, -num, *adj.*, full
(pleo, I fill).

māxīm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
greatest, very great (māg-
nus, great).

ōcēān-us, -ī, *m.*, the ocean.

cōnsuēv-it, *from* consuesco (ch.
x.).

XIX.

itā, *adv.*, thus, so.

exerc-ītus, -ītūs, *m.*, an army
(exerceo, I exercise).

trānsport-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry
over, I transport.

sub·dūc-o, -ēre, dūx-ī, duct-
um, *v.a.* 3, I draw ashore (sub,
from below; duco, I draw).

dē·līg-o, *v.a.* 1, I bind down, I
fasten.

ad·fīct-o, *v.a.* 1, I toss (ad, to;
flīgo, I dash).

ad·mīnistr-o, *v.a.* 1, I manage,
I carry out.

auxīli-or, *v. dep.* 1, I help.

com·plūr-ēs, -a, *or* -ia; *gen.*
-ium, *adj.*, very many, several.

frang-o, -ĕre, **frĕg-ĭ**, **fract-um**,
v.a. 3, I break, I wreck.

fūn-is, -is, *m.*, a rope, a cable.

armament-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*,
 tackling.

āmitt-o, *v.a.* 3, I lose (*see* mitto,
ch. v.).

nāvīg-o, *v.n.* 1, I sail (*nāvis*,
 a ship).

in·ūtil-is, -e, *adj.*, useless.

tōt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole
 (*gen.*, totius; *dat.*, totī).

perturbā-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, con-
 fusion.

rĕport-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry back.

rĕfic-io, -ĕre, **·fĕc-ĭ**, **·fect-um**,
v.a. 3, I repair.

hiĕm-o, *v.n.* 1, I winter, I take
 up winter quarters (*hiems*,
 winter).

Gall-ia, -iae, *f.*, Gaul.

cōgnīt-us, *from* cognosco (*ch.*
 ii.).

frūment-um, -ī, *n.*, corn.

hiem-s (**hiemp-s**), -is, *f.*, winter.

prōvid-eo (*see* video, *ch. v.*),
v.a. 1, I foresee, I provide, I
 furnish.

XX.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, between,
 among.

con·lōqu-or (**col·l-**), -ī, **·lōcūt-us**
sum, *v. dep.* 3, I talk with, I
 confer with (*con*; loquor, I
 speak).

intellĕg-o, -ĕre, **·lĕx-ĭ**, **·lĕct-**
um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I under-
 stand.

pauc-ītās, -ītātis, *f.*, a small
 number.

exīgu-ītās, -ītātis, *f.*, small size
 (*exiguus*, small).

hōc, *adverbial abl.*, on this
 account.

ĕtīam, *conj.*, also, even.

angust-ior, *comp. of* angustus
 (*ch. ix.*).

impĕdi-mentum, -mentī, *n.*
 (*pl.*), baggage.

rĕbell-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a revolt.

commeā-tus, -tūs, *m.*, supplies,
 provisions, a voyage.

prōdūc-o (*see* subduco, *ch.*
 xix.), *v.a.* 3, I prolong.

superāt-us, *from* supero (*ch.*
 xvi.).

rĕdīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a returning,
 a return (*redeo*, I return).

interclūd-o, -ĕre, **·clūs-ĭ**, **·clūs-**
um, *v.a.* 3, I close up, I cut
 off (*inter*, between; *claudio*,
 I shut).

trāns·eo, -īre, **·iv-ĭ**, or **·ī-ĭ**, **·īt-**
um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go across, I
 cross over.

caus-â, *adverbial abl.* (*with gen.*
 or *gerund* in -dī), for the pur-
 pose of (*ch. xi.*).

cōn·fid-o, -ĕre, **·fīs-us** *sum*, *v.a.*
semi-dep. 3, I am persuaded,
 I am confident, *v.n.*, I rely
 upon.

rūrsus, *adv.*, back again, again.
con·iūrā-tio, -tīōnis, *f.*, a plot
 (con; iūro, I swear).
paulātim, *adv.*, by little and
 little, gradually.
dis·cēd-o, -ēre, ·cēss-ī, ·cēss-
 um, *v.n.* 3, I depart.
clam, *adv.*, secretly, by stealth.
dē·dūc-o (see subduco, ch. xix.),
v.a. 3, I lead off, I withdraw,
 I launch.

XXI.

nōn-dum, *adv.*, not yet.
cōgnōv-erat, *from* cognosco
 (ch. ii.).
ēvent-us, -ūs, *m.*, occurrence
 (ēvēnīre, to happen).
dāre, *see* do (ch. iv.).
inter·mitt-o (see mitto, ch. v.),
v.a. 3, I leave off, I relax.
fōre, *from* sum.
suspīc-or, *v. dep.* 1, I mistrust,
 I suspect.
cās-us, -ūs, *m.*, chance, acci-
 dents (cado, I fall).
com·pār-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare.
cōttīdiē or **cōtīdiē**, *adv.*, daily.
mātēr-ia, -iae (-iēs, -iēī), *f.*,
 wood, timber.
ae-s, -ris, *n.*, bronze, copper.
grāvissimē, *adv.*, very seri-
 ously (*superl. of* graviter).
ad·flig-o, -ēre, ·flīx-ī, ·flīct-um,
v.a. 3, I shatter, I damage
 (ad, to; flīgo, I dash).

rēficiend-ās, *from* reficio (ch.
 xix.).
com·port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry to-
 gether, I collect.
stūd-ium, -iī, *n.*, eagerness,
 energy.
duō·dēcim, *num. adj. indecl.*,
 twelve.
āmīss-us, *from* amitto (ch.
 xix.).
commōdē, *adv.*, advantage-
 ously.

XXII.

dum, *conj.*, whilst, until.
appell-o (**adp-**), *v.a.* 1, I call.
sept-īmus, -īma, -īmum, *num.*
adj., seventh.
cōnsuē-tūdo, -tudīnis, *f.*, cus-
 tom, habit.
frūment-or, *v. dep.* 1, I get corn,
 I forage.
n-ūllus, ·ūlla, ·ūllum, *adj.*, not
 any, none, no (ne, not; ullus).
suspīc-io (**-spīt-io**), -iōnis, *f.*,
 mistrust, suspicion.
inter·pōn-o, -ēre, ·pōs-uī, ·pōs-
 ūtum, *v.a.* 3, I interpose.
Pass., I arise (inter; pono,
 I place).
rē·mān-eo, -ēre, ·mān-sī (no su-
 pine), *v.n.* 2, I remain behind.
ventīt-o, *v.n. intens.* 1, I keep
 coming.
prō, *prep. gov. abl.*, before, in-
 stead of, as, for.

port-a, -ae, *f.*, a gate.
 stāt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a station, an
 outpost.
 nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce.
 pulv-is, -ēris, *m.*, dust.
 ī-ter, -tīnēris, *n.*, a march, a
 journey.
 alī-quis, alī-quis (*fem. sing.*
 and *neut. pl.* not used), some-
 body, something.
 nōv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
 ī-neo, ī-re, ī-v-ī or ī-ī, īt-um,
v.a. irreg., I form, I adopt,
 I begin.
 cōhor-s, -tis, *f.*, a cohort.
 sēcum, with himself (*cum is*
written after and joined to
pers. pron.).
 du-ō, -ae, ō, *num. adj. pl.*,
 two.
 suc-cēd-o, ē-re, cēss-ī, cēss-
 um, *v.n.* 3, I go in the place
 of, I succeed (*sub*; cēdo, I go).
 cōnfestim, *adv.*, immediately.

XXIII.

paulō, *adv.*, a little, some-
 what,
 prō-cēd-o (*see ch. xxii.*, succedo),
v.n. 3, I go forwards, I ad-
 vance.
 prēm-o, -ēre, press-ī, press-um,
v.a. 3, I press hard, I
 harass.
 cōnfert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 crowded together, close
 packed.

dēmēt-o, -ēre, mess-uī, mess-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I mow, I cut
 down.

noctū, *adv. abl.*, by night.

silv-a, -ae, *f.*, a wood.

dē-litēsc-o (-isc-o), -ēre, lit-uī
 (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I conceal
 myself (*de*, away; *latesco*, I
 hide myself).

dis-perg-o, -ēre, pers-ī, pers-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I disperse (*dis*, in
 different directions; *spargo*,
 I scatter).

oc-cūp-o, *v.a.* 1, I seize, I
 gain.

oc-cūpāt-us, *perf. part.*, en-
 gaged in.

mēt-o (*see above*, de'meto), *v.a.*
 3, I mow, I reap.

dē-pōn-o, -ēre, pōs-uī, pōsīt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I lay down, I lay
 aside, I give up.

inter-fic-io, -ēre, fēc-ī, fect-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I kill.

in-cert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncer-
 tain.

essēd-um, -ī (-a, -ae), *n.* (and
f.), a war chariot.

circum-d-o, -āre, dēd-ī, dāt-
 um, *v.a.* 1, I surround.

XXIV.

per-ēquīt-o, *v.n.* 1, I ride
 through or hither and
 thither.

terr-ōr, -ōris, *m.*, alarm, terror.

strepīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a noise.

rōt-a, -ae, *f.*, a wheel.
turm-a, -ae, *f.*, a troop, a squadron.
in·sīnu-o, *v.a.* 1, I make a way into (in; sīnuo, I wind).
proeli-or, *v. dep.* 1, I join battle, I fight.
aurīg-a, -ae, *m.*, a driver, a charioteer.
ex·cēd-o, -ēre, **·cēss**-ī, **·cēss**-um, *v.n.* 3, I go out, I withdraw.
curr-us, -ūs, *m.*, a chariot (curro, I run).
con·lōc-o (col·l-), *v.a.* 1, I put, I place (con; loco, I place).
sī, *conj.*, if.
rēcept-us, -ūs, *m.*, a retreat (recipio).

XXV.

mōbil-itās, -itātis, *f.*, quickness, rapidity (mōbilis, easily moved).
stābil-itās, -itātis, *f.*, steadiness (stābilis, steady).
praestant (ch. xiii.).
cōttidi-ānus or **cōttidi**-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, daily.
exercitāt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, exercise, practice.
dēcliv-is, -e, *adj.*, sloping.
prae·cep-s, **·cip**-ītis, *adj.*, steep, precipitous (prae, caput, head-foremost).
sus·tīn-eo, -ēre, -uī, **·tent**-um, *v.a.* 2, I support, I check.

incitāt-us, -a, -um, *past. part.*, at full speed, swift (ch. xi., incito).
spāt-ium, -iī, *n.*, space, distance, interval of time.
mōdēr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I manage, I control, I check.
flect-o, -ēre, **flēx**-ī, **flex**-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn.
tēm-o, -ōnis, *m.*, the pole (of a carriage).
per·curr-o, -ēre, **·cucurr**-ī or **·curr**-ī, **·curs**-um, *v.n.* 3, I run along.
iūg-um, -ī, *n.*, the yoke.
cītissimē, *superl. adj.*, with the utmost rapidity (cītō, rapidly).
sōl-eo, -ēre, -ītus sum, *v.n.* 2, I am wont, I am accustomed.
nōv-ītās, -ītātis, *f.*, newness, strangeness (novus, new).
opportūn-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most convenient, most opportune.
tūl-it, *from fero* (ch. xiii.).
namque, *conj.*, for indeed.
advent-us, -ūs, *m.*, arrival (advēnio, I come to).
cōnstit-ērunt, *from consisto* (ch. xii.).
tīm-or, -ōris, *m.*, fear, terror.

XXVI.

āli-ēnus, -ēna, ēnum, *adj.*, belonging to another, unfavourable.

arbitr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I think, I consider.

rēdūc-o, -ēre, **·dūx-ī** **·duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead back.

con·tīn-uus, -ua, -uum, *adj.*, in succession (con; tēneo, I hold).

nunt-ius, -iī, *m.*, a messenger.

dī·mitt-o (*see* mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.*

3, I send about, I dismiss, I quit, I abandon.

praedīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I declare, I announce.

dēmōnstr-o, *v.a.* 1, I show, I point out.

quant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, how much.

dārētur, *from* do (ch. iv.).

praed-a, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder.

fāci-endaē, *from* facio (ch. vi.).

liber-tās, -tātis, *f.*, liberty, freedom.

expell-o, -ēre, **·pūl-ī**, **·puls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive out, I expel.

pēdītāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, foot soldiers, infantry.

co·act-a, *from* cogo (ch. vii.).

XXVII.

pell-o, -ēre, **pepūl-ī**, **·puls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I rout, I put to flight.

cēlēr-ītās, -ītātis, *f.*, swiftness, speed (celer, swift).

pericūl-um (**pericl-um**), -ī, *n.*, an attempt, danger.

ef·fūg-io, -ēre, **·fūg-ī**, (no su-

pine), *v.n.* 3, I flee away, I escape.

nact-us, *from* nanciscor (ch. viii.).

trīgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, thirty.

āci-ēs, -ēī, *f.*, order or line of battle.

diūtius, *adv.*, longer (*compar.* of diu).

ferre. *See* fero (ch. xiii.).

vert-o, -ēre, -ī, **vers-um**, *v.a.* 3, I turn.

oc·cīd-o, -ēre, -ī, **·cīs-um**, *v.a.* 3, I cut down, I kill (ob, against; caedo, I strike).

dē·inde, *adv.*, afterwards, then.

longē, *adv.*, far off. **lātē**, *adv.*, widely. **longē lātēque**, far and wide.

aedīfīc-ium, -iī, *n.*, a building.

in·cend-o, -ēre, -ī, **·cēns-um**, *v.a.* 3, I set on fire, I burn.

miss-us, *from* mitto (ch. v.).

XXVIII.

duplīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I double.

ad·dūc-o, -ēre, **·dūx-ī**, **·duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead to, I bring to.

mēd-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle. **mēdia nox**, midnight.

in·cōlūm-is, -e, *adj.*, quite safe, in safety.

per·vēn-io (*see* venio, ch. iv.), *v.n.* 4, I come up, I arrive.

infrā, *adv.*, below.
dēlāt-us, *from* defero (ch. xvi.).
Belg-ae, -ārum, *m. pl.*, the Belgae, the Belgians.
hibern-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, winter quarters.
eō, *adv.*, thither, there, for this reason.
neglēg-o, -ēre, **neglēx-ī**, **neglēct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I overlook, I neglect.
Rōm-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.
litter-a (**līter-a**), -ae, *f. sing.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *pl.*, a letter, an epistle.
vīgintī, *num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.
supplicāt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a thanksgiving.
sēnāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the Senate.
dēcern-o, -ēre, **crēv-ī**, **crēt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I decree, I decide.
aedīfīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I build.
vēt-us, -ēris, *adj.*, old.
fin-is, -is, *m.*, an end, a boundary; *pl.*, borders, territory.
Trēvēr-ī (-**vīr-ī**), -ōrum, *m.*, the Treveri.
concil-ium, -iī, *n.*, a meeting, a council.
pār-eo, *v.n.* 2, I obey (with *dat.*).

XXIX.

It-ius, -iī, *m.*, Itius.

quō, *adv.*, whither, where, in order that.
quīnque, *num. adj. indecl.*, five.
com mōr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I delay, I stop.
Cōr-us (**Caur-us**), -ī, *m.*, Corus, *i.e.*, the north-west wind.
fl-o, *v.n.* 1, I blow.
tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last.
Labiēn-us, -ī, *m.*, Labienus.
trēs, tria (*gen.*, trium), *num. adj.*, three.
tu-eor, -ērī, -ītus sum, *v. dep.* 2, I protect, I defend.
pār, pār-is, *adj.*, equal.

XXX.

Āfrīc-us, -ī, *m.*, the south-west wind.
prōvēc-t-us, *from* proveho (ch. xviii.).
intermīss-us, *from* intermitto (ch. xxi.).
or-ior, -īrī, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 3 and 4, I rise, I spring from.
lūx, lūc-is, *f.*, light, daylight.
sub, *prep. gov. abl. and acc.*, under, below, near, during.
sīnistr-a, -ae, *f.*, the left hand.
rēlict-us, *from* relinquo (ch. vi.).
commūtā-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a change, an alteration.
sēcūt-us, *from* sequor (ch. viii.).

con·tend-o, -ĕre, -ī, **·tent-um**,
v.n. and a. 3, I strive, I
 contend, I proceed eagerly,
 I hasten.

quā, *adv.*, in which place,
 where, wherever.

optīm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
 best.

ēgress-us, -ūs, *m.*, a landing-
 place.

ad·mōdum, *adv.*, very, exceed-
 ingly.

laud-o, *v.a.* 1, I praise.

vēctōr-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, for
 carrying.

rēm·īg-o, *v.n.* 1, I row (remus,
 an oar).

lāb-or, -ōris, *m.*, toil, labour.

ad·aeq-uo, *v.a.* 1, I bring to an
 equality, I keep pace with
 (ad, to; aequo, I make
 equal).

XXXI.

accēss-um est, *from* accedo (ch.
 vii.), it was approached.

merīdi-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*,
 of mid-day. **merīdiānum**
tempus, mid-day.

cap-tīvus, -tīvī, *m.*, a prisoner
 (capio, I take).

discēss-erant, *from* discedo (ch.
 xx.).

ab·d-o, -ĕre, **·dīd-ī**, **·dīt-um**, *v.a.*
 3, I hide.

expōs-uit, *from* expono (ch.
 viii.).

cēp-it, *from* capio (ch. xv.).

cōn·sid-o, -ĕre, **·sēd-ī**, **·sess-um**,
v.n. 3, I take my station, I
 encamp.

dēcem, *num. adj. indecl.*, ten.

trē·cent-ī, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
 three hundred.

prae·fic-io, -ĕre, **·fēc-ī**, **·fect-**
um, *v.a.* 3, I place over, I
 appoint to the command
 of (prae, before; facio, I
 make).

prō·gress-us, *from* progredior
 (ch. viii.).

cōn·spīc-or, *v. dep.* 1, I see, I
 descry.

XXXII.

flū-men, -mīnis, *n.*, a river (fluo,
 I flow).

rē·pell-o, -ĕre, **·ppūl-ī**, **·puls-**
um, I drive back, I repulse.

ēgrēgiē, *adv.*, excellently, ex-
 ceedingly well, strongly.

ōp-us, -ĕris, *n.*, work, a fortifi-
 cation.

·mūn-io, *v.a.* 4, I fortify, I pro-
 tect.

crē-ber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, fre-
 quent, numerous, many.

arb-or, -ōris, *f.*, a tree.

suc·cīd-o, -ĕre, -ī, **·cīs-um**, *v.a.*
 3, I cut down (sub; caedo, I
 cut).

introīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an entrance,
 an approach.

- prae·clūd-o**, -ēre, 'clūs-ī, 'clūs-um, *v.a.* 3, I close in front, I block (prae; claudio, I shut).
- rār-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, dispersed here and there, seldom.
- prō·pūgn-o**, *v.n.* 1, I throw missiles (ex silvis).
- intra**, *prep. gov. acc.*, within.
- mūnī-tiō**, -tiōnis, *f.*, a fortifying, a fortification (munio).
- in·grēd-iōr**, -ī, 'gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I enter.
- at**, *conj.*, but, yet.
- test-ūdo**, -ūdīnis, *f.*, a covering, a shed.
- agg-er**, -ēris, *m.*, an earth-work.
- ad·īc-io**, 'ēre, 'iēc-ī, 'iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw upon, I add.
- ex·pūl-ērunt**, *from expello* (ch. xxvi.).
- vuln-us** (voln-), -ēris, *n.*, a wound.
- fūg-io**, -ēre, fūg-ī, fūgīt-um, *v.n. and a.* 3, I flee.
- vēt-o**, -āre, -uī, -ītum, *v.a.* 1, I forbid.
- ignōr-o**, *v.a.* 1, I am unacquainted with.
- cōn·sūm-o**, -ēre, 'sūmps-ī, 'sūmpt-um, *v.a.* 3, I spend, I pass.
- mānē**, *adv.*, early in the morning.
- trīpertitō** (trīpart-), *adv.*, in three divisions.
- expēdī-tiō**, -tiōnis, *f.*, an expedition.
- per·sēqu-or**, -ī, 'sēcūt-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I pursue.
- aliquant-um**, -ī, *n.*, somewhat, some portion. **aliquant-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, some.
- paene**, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
- prōspect-us**, -ūs, *m.*, sight.
- coort-us**, *from coorior* (ch. xviii.).
- prōpe**, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
- adflīct-us**, *from adfligo* (ch. xxi.).
- ē·īc-io** (*see* adicio, ch. xxxii.), *v.a.* 3, I cast out, I drive ashore.
- sub·sist-o**, -ēre, 'stīt-ī, 'stīt-um, *v.n.* 3, I hold out.
- naut-a**, -ae, *m.*, a sailor.
- gūbernā-tor**, -tōris, *m.*, a pilot.
- vīs** (*pl.*, vir-ēs, -ium), *f.*, strength, violence.
- pāt-iōr**, -ī, 'pass-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I bear, I endure, I suffer.
- concur-s-us**, -ūs, *m.*, a running together, a collision (concurro).
- incommōd-um**, -ī, *n.*, trouble, disaster.
- accip-io**, -ēre, 'cēp-ī, 'cept-um,

XXXIII.

post-ērus, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, next, following.

v.a. 3, I receive (ad; capio, I take).

dix-ērunt, *from dico* (ch. xvii.).

XXXIV.

rē-vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call back, I recall.

rē-sist-o, -ēre, 'stīt-ī (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I withstand, I halt.

rē-vert-or, -ī, 'vers-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I return.

cōram, *adv.*, personally; *prep.*, in the presence of.

per-spīc-io, -ēre, 'spēx-ī, 'spect-um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I ascertain.

quādrāgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, forty.

nēg-ōt-ium, -ī, *n.*, an affair, trouble (nec; otium, leisure).

fā-ber, -brī, *m.*, an artificer.

dē-lig-o, -ēre, 'lēg-ī, 'lēct-um, *v.a.* 3, I choose out, I select.

etsī, *conj.*, even if, although.

mul-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, much.

ōpĕr-a, -ae, *f.*, work, labour, aid.

commōdissim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, most convenient, very advantageous.

coniung-o, -ēre, 'iūnx-ī, 'iūnct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join together, I unite.

nē, *conj.*, lest, that not.

nē quīdem, not even.

XXXV.

ante, *adv.*, before, previously; *prep. gov. acc.*, before.

māi-or, -us, *comp. adj.*, greater.

summ-a, -ae, *f.*, the whole, the chief.

commūn-is, -e, *adj.*, common.

Cassivellaun-us, -ī, *m.*, Cassivellaunus.

per-mitt-o (*see mitto*, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I give up, I entrust, I allow.

dīvid-o, -ēre, dīvis-ī, dīvis-um, *v.a.* 3, I divide.

Tamēs-is, -is, *m.*, the Thames.

contīnēn-s, -ēn-tis, *pres. part. of* contīneo, continuous, constant.

inter-cēd-o, -ēre, 'cēss-ī, 'cēss-um, *v.n.* 3, I intervene, I am between.

advent-us, -ūs, *m.*, arrival (ad, venio).

XXXVI.

trīquetr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, triangular.

contrā, *prep. gov. acc.*, against, opposite to.

al-tēr, -tēra, -tērūm (*gen.*, al-tērīus or -tērīus; *dat.*, al-tērī), *adj.*, the one (of two); **alter** ... alter, the one...the other.

angūl-us, -ī, *m.*, an angle, a corner.

- ap·pell-o** (ad·p-), -ĕre, ·pŭl-ī, ·puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive to, I bring to.
- ōri-ēns**, *pres. part.* from *orior* (ch. xxx.).
- mēri·di-ēs**, -ēī, *m.*, mid-day, the south.
- spect-o**, *v.a.* 1, I look at or towards.
- per·tīn-eo**, -ĕre, -uī, ·tent-um, *v.n.* 2, I reach, I extend.
- quīngent-ī**, -ae, *num. adj.*, five hundred.
- verg-o**, -ĕre (*no perf. or supine*), *v.n.* 3, I lie, I am situated.
- His·pān-ia**, -iae, *f.*, Spain.
- oc·cīd-o**, -ĕre, -ī, ·cās-um, *v.n.* 3, I go down, I set.
- Hibern-ia**, -iae, *f.*, Ireland.
- dīmīdi um**, -ī, *n.*, a half.
- mīn-or**, -us, *compar. adj.*, less (*comp. of parvus*).
- aestīm-o**, *v.a.* 1, I estimate, I reckon.
- quam**, *adv.*, than.
- pār-ī**, *from par* (ch. xxix.).
- trāns·mīss-us** (trā·m-), -ūs, *m.*, a passage (across the sea) (trāns, across; mitto, I send).
- atque**, *conj.*, as, with (*after words denoting similarity*), (*see ac*, ch. x.).
- Mōn-a**, -ae, *f.*, Mona. See note.
- praetereā**, *adv.*, besides, moreover.
- sub·ic-io**, -ĕre, ·iēc-ī, ·iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw under, I place near.
- ex·istīm-o**, *v.a.* 1, I think, I suppose (ex; aestīmo).
- nōn nūll-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, some.
- scrib-o**, -ĕre, scrips-ī, script-um, *v.a.* 3, I write.
- brūm-a**, -ae, *f.*, winter.

XXXVII.

- nōs**, *pl. of ego* (ch. xiii.).
- nīhil**, *n. indecl.*, nothing.
- percontāt-io**, -iōnis, *f.*, an enquiry.
- cert-us**, -a, um, *adj.*, certain, sure.
- mēnsūr-a**, -ae, *f.*, a measuring, measurement.
- brēv-ior**, -ius, *comp. adj.*, shorter (*brevis*, ch. iii.).
- noct-ēs**, *from nox* (ch. xviii.).
- longitūd-o**, -īnis, *f.*, length.
- fert**, *from fero* (ch. xiii.).
- opīn-io**, -iōnis, *f.*, opinion.
- septingent-ī**, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, seven hundred.
- septemtri-o** (septen-), -ōnis (*most frequently pl.*), *m.*, the north.
- ob·ic-io**, -ĕre, ·iēc-ī, ·iect-um, *v.a.* 3, I present (to view), I oppose (ob, before; iacio, I throw).
- Germān-ia**, -iae, *f.*, Germany.
- octingent-ī**, -ae, -a, *adj.*, eight hundred.

circuit-us, -ūs, *m.*, a circumference.

viciēs, *adv.*, twenty times.

centum, *num. adv. indecl.*, a hundred.

intēr-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, inner, interior.

in cōl-o, -ēre, -uī (*no supine*), *v.n. and a. 3*, I dwell, I inhabit.

nāsc-or, -ī, **nāt-us** sum, *v. dep. 3*, I am born, I am produced.

nōm-en, -īnis, *n.*, a name.

ort-ī, *from orior* (ch. xxx.).

inlāt-um (ill-), *from infero* (ch. xvii.).

per mān-eo, -ēre, **mān-sī**, **mān-sum**, *v.n. 2*, I remain.

cōl-o, -ēre, -uī, **cult-um**, *v.a. 3*, I cultivate, I till.

XXXVIII.

īnfīnīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, countless, infinite.

crēberrim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, very frequent, very numerous (creber, frequent).

cōn sīmīl-is, -e, *adj.*, quite like (with *dat.*).

pēc-us, -ōris, *n.*, cattle.

tāle-a, -ae, *f.*, a rod, a bar.

ferr-eus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, made of iron, iron.

pond-us, -ēris, *n.*, a weight.

exāmīn-o, *v.a. 1*, I weigh.

numm-us, -ī, *m.*, money.

plumb-um, -ī, *n.*, lead.

alb-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.

plumbum album = tin.

mēdīterr-āneus, -ānea, -āneum, *adj.*, inland.

ferr-um, -ī, *n.*, iron.

im'port-o, *v.a. 1*, I carry into, I import.

quis-que, **quae-que**, **quod-que**, and (as *subst.*) **quid-que**, *adj. pron. indef.*, each, every.

fāg-us, -ī, *f.*, a beech tree, beech.

abi-ēs, -ētis, *f.*, a pine tree, fir.

lēp-us, -ōris, *m.*, a hare.

gallīn-a, -ae, *f.*, a hen.

āns-er, -ēris, *m.*, a goose.

gust-o, *v.a. 1*, I taste.

fās, *n.*, *indecl.*, the will of the gods, a lawful thing.

pūt-o, *v.a. 1*, I think, I consider.

āl-o, -ēre, -uī, -ītum and -tum, *v.a. 3*, I rear, I keep.

anim-us, -ī, *m.*, mind, amusement.

vōlupt-ās, -ātis, *f.*, pleasure.

tempērāt-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, more temperate, milder.

rēmīss-us, *part. perf. pass.* (remitto, ch. v.), mild, not severe.

frig-us, -ōris, *n.*, cold, cold-climate.

XXXIX.

gēn-s, **gēn-tis**, *f.*, a race, a nation, a people.

- hūmān-issimus**, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most civilized (humanus).
- Cant-ium**, -iī, *n.*, Cantium, Kent.
- multum**, *adv.*, much, greatly.
- differ-o**, -re, **distūl-ī**, **dīlāt-um**, *v.n. irreg.*, I am different.
- plērusque**, **plērāque**, **plērum-que**, *adj.*, the greater part; *pl.*, very many.
- sēr-o**, -ēre, **sēv-ī**, **sāt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I sow.
- lāc**, **lact-is**, *n.*, milk.
- cār-o**, -nis, *f.*, flesh.
- vīv-o**, -ēre, **vīx-ī**, **vīct-um**, *v.n.* 3, I live.
- pell-is**, -is, *f.*, a skin.
- vest-io**, *v.a.* 4, I clothe.
- vītr-um**, -ī, *n.*, woad.
- in fic-io**, -ēre, **fēc-ī**, **fect-um** *v.a.* 3, I dip in, I dye with.
- caerule-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, deep blue.
- cōl-or**, -ōris, *m.*, colour.
- horrid-ior**, -ius, *compar. adj.*, more terrible, more horrible (horridus).
- aspect-us** (**adsp-**), -ūs, *m.*, appearance.
- cap-illus**, -illī, *m.*, the hair (caput, the head).
- prōmiss-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, hanging down.
- corp-us**, -ōris, *n.*, a body.
- cāp-ut**, -ītis, *n.*, the head.
- lābr-um**, -ī, *n.*, a lip.
- rād-o**, -ēre, **rās-ī**, **rās-um**, *v.a.* 3, I shave.
- cōn flīg-o**, -ēre, **flīx-ī**, **fīct-um**, *v.n.* 3, I come into conflict, I engage (con; fligo, I dash).
- com pell-o**, -ēre, **pūl-ī**, **puls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive together, I force.
- interfect-us**, *from* interficio (ch. xxiii.).
- cupīdius**, *compar. adv.*, more eagerly, too eagerly (cupide).
- in sēqu-or** (*see* sequor, ch. viii.), *v. dep.* 3, I follow after.

XL.

intermiss-us, *from* intermitto (ch. xxi.), being allowed to intervene.

ēicēre sē (*see* eicio, ch. xxxiii.), to throw themselves out, to rush forth.

im prūd-ēns, -ētis, *adj.*, heedless, unwary (in, not; prūdēns, foreseeing).

audācissimē, *superl. adv.*, very boldly (audacter, ch. xi.).

per rump-o, -ēre, **rūp-ī**, **rupt-um**, *v.n.* 3, I break through.

Q. = Quint-us, -ī, *m.*, Quintus.

Lābēr-ius, -iī, *m.*, Laberius.

Dūr-us, -ī, *m.*, Durus.

plūrēs (*see* plus, ch. xiv.).

prōcul, *adv.*, at a distance, far off.

ostend-o, -ĕre, -ī, **ostēns-um** and **ostent-um**, *v.a.* 3, I show.

lēnius, *comp. adv.*, more slowly, with less spirit (*lēniter*, slowly).

p̄ridiē, *adv.*, on the day before.

lacēss-o, -ĕre, -īv-ī or -ī-ī, **īt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I provoke, I attack.

XLI.

pābūl-or, *v. dep.* 1, I forage.

Trēbōn-ius, -iī, *m.*, Trebonius.

rēpentē, *adv.*, suddenly.

pābūlāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a forager.

ad·vōl-o, *v.n.* 1, I fly to, I hasten.

sīc, *adv.*, so, thus. **sīcūtī**, to such a degree that (*see ut*, ch. xiii.).

ab·sist-o, -ĕre, **stīt-ī**, **stīt-um**, *v.n.* 3, I stand apart from.

quō·ad, *adv.*, till, until.

cōnfis-us, *perf. part. of confido* (ch. xx.).

prae·ceps, **cīp-ītis**, *adj.*, headlong, in headlong flight (*prae*, before; *caput*, the head).

ag-o, -ĕre, **ēg-ī**, **āct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I do, I drive.

con·lig-o (**col·l-**), -ĕre, **lēg-ī**, **lēct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I gather together, I collect (*con*; *lego*, I gather).

con·sist-o (*see above*, *absisto*), *v.n.* 3, I take my stand, I halt.

prōtinus, *adv.*, forthwith, immediately.

umquam (**unquam**), *adv.*, at any time, ever.

nōbiscum = *cum nōbīs*.

XLII.

dūc-o, -ĕre, **dūx-ī**, **duct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lead.

pēd-ēs, -ītis, *m.*, a foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry.

aegrē, *adv.*, with difficulty, scarcely.

rīp-a, -ae, *f.*, a bank.

īn·stru-o, -ĕre, **strūx-ī**, **strūct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I build, I draw up (*troops*).

ācūt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp, pointed.

sūd-is, -is, *f.*, a stake.

dē·fig-o, -ĕre, **fix-ī**, **fix-um**, *v.a.* 3, I fix down, I drive down.

tēg-o, -ĕre, **tēx-ī**, **tēct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I cover.

eo, **ire**, **iv-ī**, or **ī-ī**, **īt-um**, *v.n. irreg.*, I go.

sōl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only.

ex·st-o, -āre (*no perf. or supine*), *v.n.* 1, I stand out of.

mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I commit.

XLIII.

content-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a contest.

spē-s, spē-ī, f., hope, expectation.

ampl-ior, -ius, comp. adj., the greater (amplus).

quattuor, num. adj. indecl., four.

vi-a, -ae, f., a way, a road.

impēdit-us, past part., impedio (ch. xi.), obstructed, intricate.

silv-estris, -estre, adj., woody, wooden (silva).

occult-o, v.a. 1, I hide.

pecōr-a, from pecus (ch. xxxviii.).

praed-or, v. dep. 1, I plunder.

vāst-o, v.a. 1, I lay waste, I devastate, I plunder.

sēmīt-a, -ae, f., a path.

ē-mitt-o (see mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I send out.

mēt-us, -ūs, m., fear, dread.

lāt-ius, comp. adv., more widely (late, ch. xxvii.).

vāg-or, v. dep. 1, I wander.

āg-men, -mīnis, n., a march, a column (of soldiers).

pass-us sum, from patior (ch. xxxiii.).

XLIV.

Trinōbant-ēs, -um, m. pl., the Trinobantes.

firm-issimus, -issima, -issimum, superl. adj., strongest, most powerful (firmus).

sēsē. See se (ch. iii.).

dē-d-o, -ēre, dīd-ī, dīt-um, v.a. 3, I give up, I surrender.

imperāt-um, -ī, n., a command.

Mandubra -cius (-tius), -iī, m., Mandubracius.

ādūlēsc-ēns, -ēntis, comm. gen., a youth.

rēgn-um, -ī, n., supreme power, a kingdom.

ob-tīn-eo, -ēre, -uī, tēt-um, v.a. 2, I hold, I acquire.

mor-s, -tis, f., death.

vīt-o, v.a. 1, I avoid.

iniūri-a, -ae, f., injustice, a wrong.

dē-fend-o, -ēre, -ī, fēns-um, v.a. 3, I protect.

cēlērīter, adv., quickly.

XLV.

Cenimāgn-ī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Cenimagni.

Segontīac-ī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Segontiaci.

Ancālīt-ēs, -um, m. pl., the Ancalites.

Bībrōc-ī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Bibroci.

Cass-ī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Cassi.

lēgāt-io, -iōnis, f., an embassy.

ab-sum, esse, ā-fui (not ab-fuī), *v.n.*, I am away, I am distant.

pāl-ūs, -ūdis, f., a swamp, a marsh.

oppīd-um, -ī, n., a town, a city.

vall-um, -ī, *n.*, a rampart.
 foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch, a trench.
 incur-sio, -siōnis, *f.*, an inroad,
 a raid (in; curro, I run).
 cōnsu-ērunt, *from* consuesco
 (ch. x.).
 oppūgn-o, *v.a.* 1, I attack, I
 besiege.
 paulisper, *adv.*, for a short
 time.
 mōrāt-us, *from* moror (ch. vi.).
 tūl-ērunt, *from* fero (ch. xiii.).
 rēpert-us, *from* reperio (ch. iii.).
 comprehēns-us, *from* compre-
 hendo (ch. xvi.).

XLVI.

prae-sum, 'esse, 'fuī, *v.n.*, I am
 over, I rule.
 Cingētōr-ix, -īgis, *m.*, Cinge-
 torix.
 Carvil-ius, -iī, *m.*, Carvilius.
 Taximāgul-us, -ī, *m.*, Taxima-
 gulus.
 Segon-ax (-ovax), -ācis, *m.*,
 Segonax.
 nāv-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, naval, sea-
 im-prōvis-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, un-
 expected (in, not; prōvideo,
 I foresee). *dē* im-prōvisō, un-
 expectedly.
 ērupt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a sortie, a
 sally (ērumpo, I break out).
 Lugotōr-ix, -īgis, *m.*, Lugotorix.
 dux, dūc-is, *comm. gen.*, a
 leader, a chief.

nō-bīlis, bīle, *adj.*, noble.
 tōt, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.
 dētrīment-um, -ī, *n.*, loss, dam-
 age.
 accept-us, *from* accipio (ch.
 xxxiii.).
 dēfect-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a revolt, a
 defection.
 cīv-is, -is, *comm. gen.*, a citizen.
 dēdīt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a surrender
 (dedo, ch. xliv.).
 rēpentīn-us, -a, um, *adj.*, sud-
 den, unexpected.
 super-sum, 'esse, 'fuī, *v.n.*, I
 remain, I am left.
 quis (quī), quae, quid (quod),
pron. interrog., who, what.
 vēctīg-al, -ālis, *n.*, a tax,
 —tribute.
 singul-ī, -ae, -a, *num. distrib.*
adj., separate, single, each.
 pend-o, -ēre, pepend-ī *and*
 pend-ī, pēns-um, *v.a.* 3, I
 pay.
 neu, *conj.*, and not, nor.
 nōc-eo, *v.n.* 2, I hurt, I harm.

XLVII.

in-ven-io (*see* venio, ch. iv.),
v.a. 4, I find, I discover.
 rēfect-us, *from* reficio (ch. xix.).
 dēduct-us, *from* deduco (ch.
 xx.).
 dē-per-eo, -īre, 'iv-ī *or* 'ī-ī (no
 supine), *v.n.*, I am entirely
 destroyed.

- com·meā-tus, -tūs, m.** (ch. xx.).
in·stitū-o, -ĕre, -ī, ·stītūt-um,
v.a. 3, I resolve, I begin.
port-o, v.a. 1, I carry.
dēsīdēr-o, v.a. 1, I desire, I
 miss (a thing).
inān-is, -e, adj., empty.
pri-or, -us, comp. adj., former,
 previous.
expōsīt-us, from expono (ch.
 viii.).
per·pauc-us, a, um, adj., very
 little; *pl.*, very few.
rē·īc-io, -ĕre, ·iēc-ī, ·iect-um,
v.a. 3, I throw back.
ālīquamdiū, adv., for a con-
 siderable time.
- frūstrā, adv.,** in vain.
ex·clūd-o, -ĕre, ·clūs-ī, ·clūs-
um, v.a. 3, I prevent, I hin-
 der (ex; claudio, I shut).
aequinoct-ium, -iī, n., the equi-
 nox (aequus, equal; nox,
 night).
sub·sum, ·esse, no perf. v.n., I
 am near, I am at hand.
angustius, compar. adv., more
 closely.
tranquillit-ās, -ātis, f., calm-
 ness, a calm.
inīt-us, from in eo (ch. xxii.).
per·dūc-o, -ĕre, ·dūx-ī, ·duct-
um, v.a. 3, I bring, I conduct.

EXERCISES.



Usual order of words in a simple sentence : —

1. Subject with extensions.
2. Adverbs or other extensions of Predicate.
3. Indirect Object.
4. Direct Object.
5. Predicate.

I.

RULES TO BE LEARNT.

- (1) A verb agrees with the subject of the sentence in **gender**, **number**, and **person**.
- (2) Adjectives agree with nouns in **gender**, **number**, and **case**.
- (3) Transitive verbs usually take an **accusative** of the object.

1. (It) is now summer.
2. Of our enemies.
3. We are setting out.
4. For all the Britons.
5. In our wars.
6. We shall supply help.
7. Our enemies determined to set out.

II.

RULE.—Certain prepositions require the **accusative case**: **ante, apud, ad, circiter, contra, in** (into), **ob, per, post, praeter, prope, propter**.

1. We know the place.
2. He knew that place.
3. They are unknown to Caesar.
4. No one except you was known to me.
5. Except Caesar, no one set out.
6. The traders know the sea coast.

III.

RULE.—Certain prepositions require the **ablative case**: **as, ab, cum, de, ex, in** (in), **pro, sine, sub** (*rest under*).

1. He set out with the traders.
2. We shall set out in a ship.
3. He wishes to approach the island.
4. Caesar wishes to send forward his forces.
5. I have been sent forward to the island with all
the ships.
6. All the ships were in the harbour.

IV.

RULE.—Certain verbs require a **dative case** of the object: **appropinquo, desum, ignosco, impero, noceo, obicio, obtempero, occurro, praesum, pareo, resisto**.

1. We shall obey the Romans.
2. The traders obeyed Caesar.

3. The hostages would have obeyed the lieutenant.
4. The inhabitants will make a fleet.
5. The ships will come to the war.
6. The lieutenant ordered me to come.

V.

RULE.—A **point** of time (time '*when*') is expressed by the **ablative** case; **duration** of time (time '*how long*') by the **accusative**.

1. Caesar sent the ships home.
2. On that day the fleet will return.
3. The king is not faithful to the Romans.
4. His courage does not seem to be great.
5. The enemy will not dare to approach the island.

VI.

1. Caesar wishes to prepare ships.
2. Caesar's plan is known to the enemy.
3. In the fifth year war was made.
4. The season of the year is not suitable for war.
5. We dare not tarry in this place.
6. Part of the enemy tarried in this place on account of the season of the year.

VII.

RULE.—Write **mecum**, **tecum**, **secum**, **nobiscum**, **vobiscum**, **quocum** for cum me, cum te, etc.

1. He had with him eighty ships.

2. They held the harbour for eighteen days.
3. On the fifth day the ships were seen.
4. He tarried with me eight days.
5. On the fifth day he will return with you.
6. The ships were detained by the wind eighteen days.

VIII.

RULE.— When 'him,' 'his,' 'them,' 'their,' etc., mean the same person or persons as the subject of the sentence, translate by the proper case of **se** and **suus**.

1. He sends his cavalry to the war.
2. Caesar sent his ambassador to the king.
3. Caesar ordered his soldiers to follow him (*that is*, Caesar).
4. The lieutenants had eight soldiers with them.
5. The Romans reached Britain with their ships.
6. Caesar had eighteen ships with him.
7. The Romans embarked upon their ships.

IX.

RULE.— When 'him,' 'his,' 'them,' 'their,' etc., do **not** mean the same person as the subject of the sentence, but refer to some one else mentioned before, use the proper case of 'is,' 'ea,' 'id.' **His** = 'of him' = **eius**. **Their** = 'of them' = **eorum**.

1. His cavalry (*pl.*) were sent.
2. The place seems to them to be suitable.

3. Caesar assembled them.
4. Their ships have been seen.
5. The soldiers followed him (*that is*, Caesar).
6. For five days Caesar was waiting-for them.

X.

RULE.—Several verbs require an **ablative** case, as **utor**, **fungor** (I perform), **fruor** (I enjoy), **vescor** (I eat). See n. on 87.

1. The Romans use ships in battle.
2. We shall not use the cavalry.
3. Caesar will use a suitable place for (*ad*) the battle.
4. The ships were drawn up on the shore.
5. He gave them (*dative*) the signal.
6. We do not use ships.

XI.

RULE.—Transitive verbs in the passive voice take an **ablative** case to express the **instrument** (the thing *by which*).

1. The ships are held back by the waves (*fluct-us, ūs*).
2. The sea is shut in by the mountain.
3. The soldier hurls the javelin with his hand.
4. The weight of the armour (*arma, pl.*) impedes the soldiers.
5. The soldiers are impeded by the weight of the armour.
6. They are not accustomed to use heavy armour.

XII.

RULE.—Transitive verbs in the passive voice take **a** or **ab** with the **ablative** case to express the **agent** (the person *by whom*). **A** is used before words commencing with a consonant, **ab** before words commencing with a vowel.

1. Our soldiers had been terrified by the appearance of the barbarians.
2. Our soldiers will not be terrified by the enemy (*pl.*).
3. The enemy (*pl.*) are terrified by this kind of warfare.
4. The ships were being propelled by oars.
5. The soldiers were being led (*ducere*) by Caesar.
6. The ships had been drawn up by the soldiers.
7. The signal had been given by Caesar.

XIII.

RULE.—An **ablative** case may combine with a **participle** to express the **time, cause, instrument, or manner** of the action of the principal verb in the sentence, as *Navibus factis*, Caesar in Britanniam transiit. We usually express the same thing in English by a complete sentence beginning with 'when,' 'while,' 'if,' etc. This construction is called **ablative absolute**. Cf. n. on 114.

1. While the soldiers were hesitating, he leaped down.
2. When the enemy had been seen, the soldiers returned to the ships.
3. If the eagle is surrendered, I shall not return.

4. If the soldiers hesitate, the eagle will be surrendered.
5. The signal having been given, the soldiers leaped down from the ship.
6. The standard-bearer will throw himself into the sea.
7. With Caesar (as) our general, we shall not fear disgrace.

XIV.

RULE.—The English infinitive expresses a **purpose**, as He came *to see* the games. In Latin a purpose is expressed by **ut** (= in order that) with **pres. or imperf. subjunctive**, as *Vēnit ut ludos videret*. The **pres. subj.** is used after the **present, fut. simple, perfect** (with 'have'), **fut. perfect**, in the principal sentence. The **imperf. subj.** is used after the **imperfect, perfect** (without 'have'), and **pluperfect** in the principal sentence. But see A. 287. a; H. 495. I.

1. He urges his horse, that he may see the enemy.
2. He urged his horse, that he might pursue the enemy.
3. He goes out to see (*purpose*) the enemy.
4. We shall have gone out to see the place.
5. We had gone out to see the horses.
6. We are going out to see the ships.

XV. (RECAPITULATORY).

1. The enemy was seen by Caesar.

2. When the ships are filled (*abl. abs.*), we shall make an attack.
3. The horses were terrified by the attack.
4. Caesar will use the ships.
5. If the ships follow (*abl. abs.*), we shall capture the island.
6. His horses were captured.
7. Having captured the horses (*abl. abs.*), he will return.
8. Caesar followed the enemy, that he might put them to flight (*fugare*).

XVI.

RULE.—Verbs meaning ‘to say,’ ‘to tell,’ ‘to inform,’ ‘to promise,’ or with any meaning implying ‘speech,’ require the subject of the sentence that follows to be in the **accusative case**, and the predicate in the **infinitive mood**. In English after these words we insert ‘that,’ which is untranslated in Latin, as He says that Caesar has come = *Dicit Caesarem venisse*.

1. He says that the enemy have sent ambassadors.
2. He promises to come [that he will come].
3. They say that the ambassadors have come.
4. Caesar promised to send [that he would send] help.
5. The ambassadors say that they were thrown into chains.

N.B.—Verbs of ‘*promising*’ require a fut. infinitive and the accusative of the pronoun.

6. We promise to come [that we will come] with the ambassadors.

XVII.

RULE. — Same as preceding exercise.

1. Caesar says that he pardons the soldiers [Rule of Ex. iv.].
2. Caesar promises to pardon the soldiers.
3. The enemy promised to send hostages.
4. Caesar says that the Britons made war without cause.
5. He promises that he will not make war without cause.
6. Having sent ambassadors (*abl. abs.*), Caesar seeks peace.

XVIII.

RULE. — A Relative Pronoun is put in the same **gender**, **number**, and **person** as its antecedent; but its case is determined by its position in its own sentence.

1. The ships which were approaching Britain, were seen from the camp [Rule of Ex. iv.].
2. A storm arose, which filled the ships with water.
3. This is the island which Caesar has conquered.
4. I see the ships, which are coming into harbour.
5. The enemies, whom Caesar has subdued, are many.
6. I have seen the hostages, who were given to us.

XIX.

RULE.—The **Infinitive Mood** of a verb is really a **Verbal Noun** in the neuter gender, of which the gerunds are the oblique cases; as **navigare** = sailing. Nom. and acc., **navigare**; acc. after prepositions, **navigandum**; gen., **navigandi**; dat., **navigando**; abl., **navigando**.

1. Sailing is not easy (*facil-is, -e*).
2. I love (*amare*) sailing.
3. These ships are useful (for use) for (*ad*) sailing.
4. We have come for the sake of (*causâ*) wintering.
5. I had an opportunity of sailing.
6. They came into Britain by sailing.
7. This place is useful for (*ad*) wintering.

XX. (RECAPITULATORY).

1. Caesar determines to come.
2. An opportunity of crossing will be given (xix.).
3. The camp, that Caesar made, was useless for wintering (xviii.).
4. Caesar says that he will come after the battle (xvi.).
5. When the Britons are subdued (xiii.) we shall cross over.
6. He crosses the sea to wage war with the Britons (xiv.).

XXI.

RULE.— Verbs relating to the mind or the senses may take an **accusative** with the **infinitive** after them: such verbs are **to see, to feel, to know, to hear, to think, to believe**, etc.

1. Caesar knows that the lieutenants have come.
2. I suspect that hostages will be given.
3. I think that these (things) will be useful (for use) to us.
4. Caesar thinks that the lieutenants are collecting corn.
5. Caesar thinks that corn is being collected.
6. I think that twelve ships were lost.
7. I suspect that you know all our plans.

XXII. (RECAPITULATORY).

1. He promises *to send* other ships (xvi.).
2. I suspect that he has sent twelve ships (xxi.).
3. The lieutenants announce that the ships have come.
4. This is the legion that Caesar sent *to forage* (use supine in -um).
5. Caesar used three legions *for foraging* (*ad* with *acc.* of gerund).
6. The enemy's design was known to Caesar.
7. Caesar orders hostages to be given to him.
8. It is announced to Caesar that three legions have been seen.

9. The general orders three legions *to set out* with him (xiv.).
10. Caesar suspected the design of the enemy from (*ex*) the dust that he saw in that direction (*pars*).
11. Their design of foraging was known to Caesar.
12. Three legions have been sent *to forage* (use supine in -um).

XXIII.

Cum * (= when) takes either **indicative** or **subjunctive**. It takes *indicative* if **simple time** is expressed; *subjunctive*, to denote **thought**; whether it be **cause** (= since), **succession** (= when), **contrast** (= 'although' or 'whereas'). See A. 325 ff., 326 ff.; H. 521 ff.; G. 582-589.

1. When Caesar had ascertained this, he ordered the ambassadors to remain.
2. When they had laid down their arms, they followed the general.
3. When Caesar had come into the camp, he ordered the soldiers to reap the corn.
4. When the cavalry had surrounded the camp, the legion was thrown into confusion.
5. Caesar suspects that the enemy will come by night.

* The student is referred to Professor W. G. Hale on the *cum*-constructions; Cornell University Studies, Ithaca, N.Y.

6. The general ascertains that the cavalry have laid down their arms.

XXIV.

RULE. — Same as preceding exercise.

1. The noise of the wheels frightens our horses.
2. When the charioteers had leaped down from (their) chariots, they fought on foot.
3. When Caesar had ridden down (*perequitare*) the line (*acies*), he ordered the cavalry to advance (*procedere*).
4. When they see the cavalry (*simple time*), they leap down from the chariots.
5. The general rides through the line, that he may encourage (*hortari*) the soldiers.
6. When the general has been killed (*simple time*), the soldiers lay down their arms.

XXV.

RULE. — 'That' after 'so,' 'such,' 'so great,' etc., is expressed in Latin by **ut** with the **subjunctive**; **ut** then introduces a **consequence**. The rule for the sequence of tenses is the same as in Ex. xiv.

1. So great (*tantus*) is the noise of the wheels, that it frightens our horses.
2. The general is so (*tam*) skilful (*perit-us, -a, -um*), that he conquers the enemy.

3. The place is so steep that we cannot check the horses.
4. They are so skilful that they can turn their horses in a very small space.
5. The general's horse is so swift (*incitatus*), that it is checked with difficulty (*aegre*).
6. This kind of fighting (*pugna*) is so new (*novus*), that it frightens our soldiers.

XXVI.

RULE. — The **Gerundive** is a **Verbal Adjective**. In translating the English verbal noun ending in **-ing** into Latin, if the verbal comes from a transitive verb, the **gerundive** is to be used instead of the gerund, and the following substantive, instead of being in the accusative case, is drawn into the case in which the gerund would have been, if it had been used. Thus you can translate 'the hope of making booty' by *spes praedandi* (intransitive) or by *spes praedae faciendae* (transitive), but NOT by *spes faciendi praedam*. Cf. n. on 47.

1. The hope of engaging in battle.
2. The fear of seeing the enemy.
3. The hope of gaining liberty.
4. An opportunity of restraining the soldiers.
5. Caesar has many opportunities of coming (*gerund*).
6. Many opportunities of seeing the battle were given to us.
7. The time is suitable for (*ad*) repairing (*reficere*) the ships.

8. We have hopes of seeing the army.
9. We shall have many opportunities of making booty.

XXVII.

RULE. — Direct questions are asked in Latin by means of Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs, and by the particles *num*, *nonne* and *-ne*. *Num* expects the answer 'no,' *nonne*, 'yes,' and *-ne*, which must be attached to the first word of the sentence, simply asks for information. The chief interrogative pronouns are, *quis*, who? *ecquis*, any? *qualis*, of what kind? *quantus*, how great? *quot*, how many? and the chief interrogative adverbs, *ubi*, where? *unde*, whence? *quando*, when? *cur*, why?

1. Who is able to follow?
2. Have not ambassadors been sent by Caesar?
[Yes.]
3. Have you seen the general? [No.]
4. Have you not seen the cavalry? [Yes.]
5. Are you able to come?
6. How many soldiers had Caesar? Don't you know?
7. How great is the army?
8. Do you think that Caesar will depart before the winter?
9. Who can escape danger?
10. When will you come?

XXVIII.

RULE. — See preceding exercise.

1. How great is the number of the hostages?
2. How many ships has Caesar?
3. Can they be brought to the island?
4. Do you not think that Caesar is a good (*bon-us*,
-a, -um) general?
5. Do you think that the soldiers will fight with-
out their general?
6. Has not the general set out for (*ad*) the army?

XXIX. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. Caesar tarried five days in the camp.
2. He ordered the legions to follow him.
3. What wind is blowing?
4. The time is unsuitable for (*ad*) making the
harbour.
5. Ships were sent to defend the harbour.
6. Caesar sends the five legions which he had left
in camp.
7. Did you not promise to come? [Yes.]
8. Have you heard (*audire*) that the general will
furnish corn?
9. Have you not had many opportunities of coming?

XXX.

RULE. — The **gerundive** agreeing in **gender** and **number** with the subject of a sentence may combine with any part of the verb 'esse' to form the predicate. This construction expresses *duty, fitness, or necessity*, as *Virtus laudanda est*, = Valour is to be praised = Valour ought to be praised = Valour must be praised.

1. The soldiers must be praised.
2. The island ought to be captured.
3. The Britons must be subdued.
4. Corn must be furnished for the troops.
5. The ships must be left in the harbour.
6. The course of the ships must be changed (*mutare*).
7. Caesar is to be praised on account of his courage.

XXXI.

RULE. — The gerundive takes a **dative** with it to denote the agent *by whom* instead of the ablative with *a* or *ab*.

1. The courage of the Britons is to be praised by the Romans.
2. The enemies must be subdued by us.
3. Labour must not be relaxed by us.
4. The plan of the general must be approved of by good soldiers.
5. Our ranks must not be broken by the enemy.
6. A time suitable for sailing must be sought by the general.

XXXII.

REMARK. — The **Gerundive** is **passive**. It is used to translate 'must' or 'ought' with an active verb in English by turning the sentence first into the Passive construction and then translating literally, thus: We must praise valour = Valour is to be praised by us = Virtus nobis laudanda est. Turn the following sentences in this way before translating.

1. You must praise the soldiers.
2. Caesar must furnish corn.
3. We must see the ships.
4. We must subdue the Britons.
5. We must praise the labours of the soldiers.
6. I must leave the island.

XXXIII.

RULE. — An **Indirect Question** is one that depends upon such verbs as **ask, doubt, know, &c.** **Interrogatives** introduce the indirect question (as in xxvii.), and the verb is in the **subjunctive mood**. See n. on 274.

Rule for sequence of tenses same as in xiv.

Where are you? (Direct Question.) Ubi es?

I asked him where you were. (Indirect Question.) Rogavi eum ubi esses.

1. Where is the enemy? [Direct Question.]
2. I will ask, [*rogare*] where the enemy is. [Indirect Question.]
3. Caesar did *not know* [*ignorare*] where the enemy was.

4. I ask you why you do not come.
5. I shall ascertain where Caesar is.
6. He will show me (*dat.*) where the enemy have encamped.
7. I asked the general how many legions he had.

XXXIV. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. The ships must be drawn up, and the camp must be fortified.
2. Ten days must be spent in this work.
3. How many days will you spend?
4. I will ask Caesar how many days he spent in repairing the ships. [xxxiii.]
5. How great is the army?
6. The general replied (*respondēre*) that he had four thousand men. [xvi.]
7. I asked the general how many days he had spent.
8. Did you not ascertain where the enemy had encamped? [xxvii.]
9. Caesar ascertains that the Britons have lost thirty ships. [xxi.]

XXXV. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. When the general had seen the enemy, [xxiii.] he commanded the soldiers to draw up the ships, [xvi.] and to fortify the camp.

2. He did not think that the enemy would come.
[xxi.]
3. Nevertheless [*tamen*, second word in sentence]
he left one legion to guard [=for a guard to]
the camp.
4. And set out by night to meet Caesar. [xiv.]
5. When he had returned, he was asked where
Caesar was. [xxxiii.]
6. He replied that Caesar had not been seen.

XXXVI.

RULE.— Verbs of **making, calling, thinking, believing, &c.**, require the **Nom. Case** after them when they are in the Passive Voice; as *Creatur Consul*, = he is made consul: *insula appellatur Mona*, = the island is called Mona.

1. This island was called Britain.
2. The winter is thought to be very short.
3. A part of the legion was called a cohort.
4. One part of the year is called winter.
5. Caesar is made general.
6. He is thought to be the best general.
7. The king was called Cassivellaunus.

XXXVII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. The nights are shorter in Britain than in Gaul.
2. The island is thought to be Britain.
3. Is all the island inhabited? [No.]

4. Do not the inhabitants till the fields? [Yes.]
5. The Belgae crossed over that they might make booty. [xiv.]
6. The enemy will come *for the sake of* (*causâ* with gen. case) making booty. [xxvi.]
7. After making booty [xiii.] the enemy will cross over.

XXXVIII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. The Britons are said to use lead.
2. Is (there) not a large quantity of iron in Britain? [Yes.]
3. There is such (*tant-us, -a, -um*) a quantity of iron in Britain, that the inhabitants use it for many purposes (*ad multas res*). [xxv.]
4. Do the Britons use buildings? [No.]
5. Do you not think that Britain is milder than Gaul? [Yes.]
6. Why do you think that it is not lawful to use lead?

XXXIX. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. Corn is to be sown in the winter. [xxx.]
2. Which is the most civilized people of Britain?
3. Have not very many men been killed in battle? [Yes.] [xxvii.]
4. How many men have you lost. [xxvii.]

5. He asked how many men we had lost. [xxxiii.]
6. He had an intention of sowing corn. [xxvi.]
7. They go out to sow corn. [xiv.]

XL.

RULE. — Instead of an **adverb** with the predicate, an **adjective** agreeing with the subject expressed or understood is preferable in Latin, as *Rari pugnans* = they seldom fight.

1. The enemies seldom show themselves.
2. They did this unwillingly (*invitus* = unwilling).
3. They boldly (*audax, audac-is*) make an attack.
4. Caesar returned safely to the camp.
5. The Britons seldom provoke our cavalry.
6. The Britons heedlessly encamped upon the hills.

XLI.

RULE. — *Causâ* (= for the sake of) with the **genitive** of the gerund of an intransitive verb, or with the **genitive** of a noun and a **gerundive** of a transitive verb agreeing with it, may be used to express a **purpose**, as *Caesar pabulandi causâ tres legiones misit* = Caesar sent three legions to forage; *Caesar hostium expellendorum causâ legionem unam misit* = Caesar sent one legion to dislodge the enemy.

1. Caesar sent five soldiers to forage.
2. They go into the fields to sow corn.
3. They go to till the fields.
4. Caesar will send soldiers to fortify the camp.
5. Caesar sent the legions into Gaul to winter.
6. Two legions were sent to make an attack.

XLII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. Caesar orders the cavalry to cross the river.
2. An opportunity of following was not given.
[xxvi.]
3. Having sent forward the cavalry, Caesar delays.
[xiii.]
4. The soldiers were sent into the fields to reap the corn. [xii.]
5. The bank was so exceedingly well fortified that the cavalry were not able to cross the river.
[xxv.]

XLIII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. All hope of making booty was laid aside. [xxvi.]
2. Caesar had sent two legions to lay waste the fields. [xli.]
3. Having dismissed (his) forces, Caesar returned to the city. [xiii. or xxiii.]
4. The Roman soldier seldom gives himself to flight.
[xl.]
5. Caesar seldom suffered the legions to leave the camp. [xl.]
6. An opportunity of engaging with the enemy will be given. [xxvi.]

XLIV. (SEE EXERCISE XVI.)

RULE.—The **future** infinitive is used after the verbs '**to promise**,' '**to hope**,' '**to undertake**,' where in English we use the present infinitive, as He hopes to come = sperat se venturum esse.

1. He promises to send ambassadors.
2. He promised to ask Caesar.
3. They have promised to send hostages.
4. He hopes (*sperare*) to see his father.
5. They hope to avoid death by flight.
6. We hope that the king will defend the town.

XLV.

RULE.—See preceding exercise.

1. Caesar promised to defend the soldiers.
2. I hope Caesar will set out before the winter.
3. The soldiers hoped that Caesar would not leave the town.
4. Caesar had promised that he would not leave the town.
5. I hope that a large number of men will assemble.
6. The legions promised to surrender themselves to the enemy.

XLVI.

RULE.—When **ut** with subj. expresses a **purpose**, **ut** becomes **ne** when there is a **negative** in the sentence; when **ut** with

subj. denotes a **consequence**, if there be a **negative** in the sentence, **ut** remains and the negative is expressed by **non**. Observe the following variations:

	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Consequence.</i>
(a) That...not	(1) ne	(2) ut...non.
(b) That nobody	(1) ne quis	(2) ut nullus.
(c) That nothing	(1) ne quid	(2) ut nihil.
(d) That never	(1) ne umquam.	(2) ut numquam.

1. He commands the legions not to (*a* 1) attack the camp.
2. He orders that nobody (*b* 1) may come into the camp.
3. Caesar commanded the legions not to (*a* 1) take prisoners.
4. I ask you not to (*a* 1) come before night.
5. I commanded the legions not to (*c* 1) plunder anything.
6. Cassivellaunus was so greatly moved by the revolt of the citizens, that he never (*d* 2) returned to the town.
7. He had received so many losses that he was not (*a* 2) able to pay tribute.

XLVII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. Caesar orders the general to lead back [xiv.] the army.
2. The number of the soldiers is so great that the ships are not able to carry all. [xxv. and xlvi.]

3. The harbour was so small that it was not able to receive all the ships. [xxv. and xlvi.]
4. Have not the ships been repaired? [Yes.]
5. After a storm follows a calm.
6. When the soldiers had repaired the ships, they proposed to sail.

VOCABULARY.

(ENGLISH-LATIN.)

The Roman Numerals refer to the Exercises ; the other Numerals to the Vocabularies.

able (to be), 3.
account of (on), 6.
accustomed (to be), 10.
advance (to), 8.
after, 6.
all, 1.
ambassador, 4.
anything, xlvi.
announce (to), 22.
appearance, 12.
approach (to), 2.
arise (to), 18.
armour, 11.
arms, 11.
army, 19.
ascertain (to), 2.
ask (to), xxxiii.
assemble (to), 3.
attack (an), 15.
avoid (to), 44.

bank, 42.
barbarian, 5.
battle, 10.
be (to), 1.

before, 35.
Belgae, 28.
best, 30.
blow (to), 29.
bold, xl.
booty, 26.
break (to), 19.
bring to (to), 28.
Britain, 1.
Briton, 1.
buildings, 27.
by, 4.

Caesar, 1.
call (to), 22.
calm, 47.
camp, 18.
can (I), 3.
capture (to), 15.
carry (to), 47.
Cassivellaunus, 35.
cause, 11.
cavalry, 10.
chain, 16.
change (to), xxx.

charioteer, 10.
 check (to), 25.
 citizen, 46.
 civilized, 39.
 cohort, 22.
 collect (to), 17.
 come (to), 4.
 command (to), 4.
 conquer (to), 16.
 corn, 19.
 courage, 5.
 course, 15.
 cross over (to), 20.

danger, 27.
 dare (to), 5.
 day, 5.
 death, 44.
 defend (to), 29.
 delay (to), 6.
 depart (to), 20.
 design, 4.
 detain (to), 7.
 determine (to), 1.
 difficulty, 11.
 direction, 1.
 disgrace, 13.
 dismiss (to), 26.
 draw up (to), 5.
 dust, 22.

eagle, 13.
 easy, xix.
 eighteen, 7.
 eighty, 7.
 embark (to), 8.
 encamp (to), 31.

encourage (to), 9.
 enemy, 1.
 engage in (to), 5.
 engage with (to), 39.
 escape (to), 27.
 exceedingly well, 42.
 except, 2.

faithful, 5.
 fear, 25.
 fear (to), 13.
 field, 17.
 fifth, 5.
 fight (to), 11.
 fill (to), 15.
 five, 29.
 fleet, 4.
 flight, 15.
 follow (to), 8.
 foot, 12.
 for, 22.
 forage (to), 22.
 forces, 3.
 fortify, 32.
 four, 43.
 frighten (to), 12.
 from, 4.
 furnish (to), 19.

gain (to), 23.
 Gaul, 19.
 general, 13.
 give (to), 4.
 go (to), 42.
 go out (to), 24.
 great, 5.

- greatly, 3.
 guard, 7.

 hand, 11.
 harbour, 2.
 have (to), 5.
 hear (to), xxix.
 heavy, 11.
 help, 1.
 hesitate (to), 13.
 hill, 8.
 him, 17.
 himself, 3.
 his, 3.
 hold (to), 7.
 hold back (to), 7.
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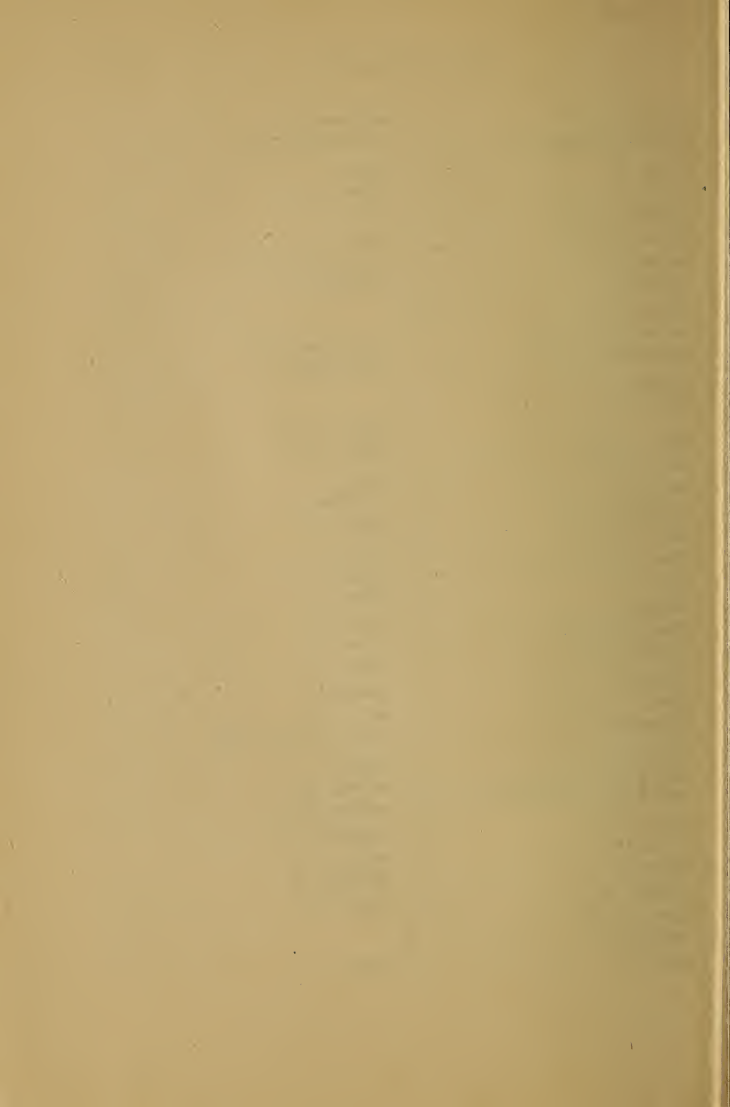
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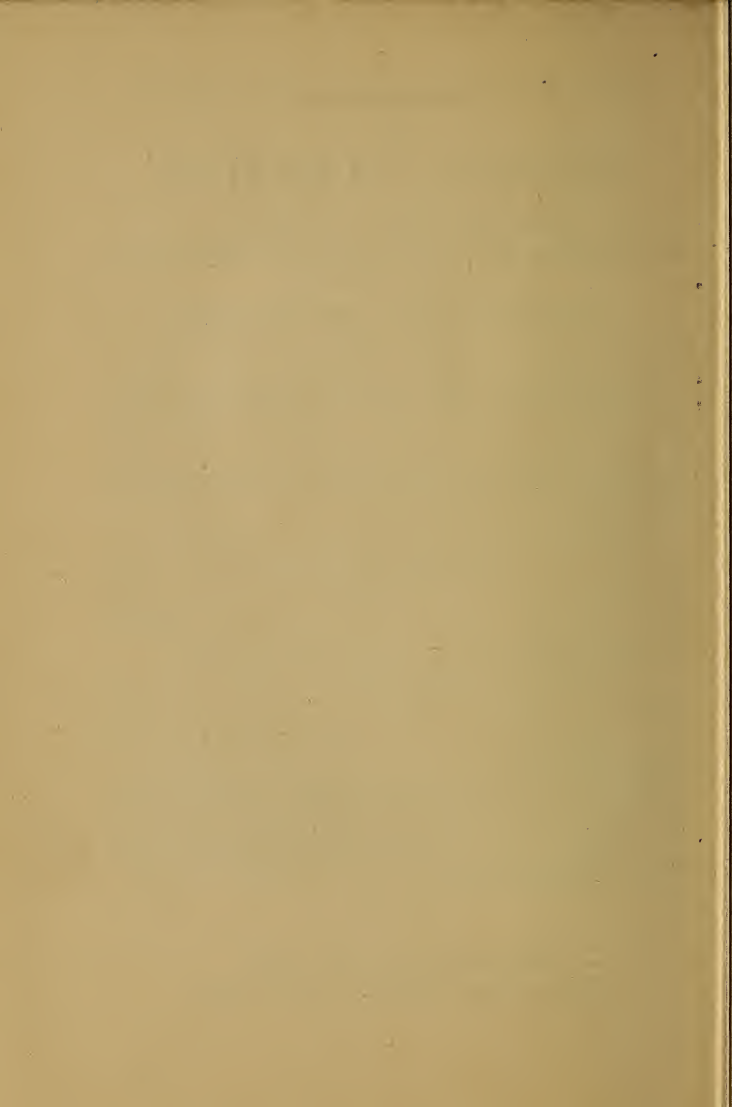
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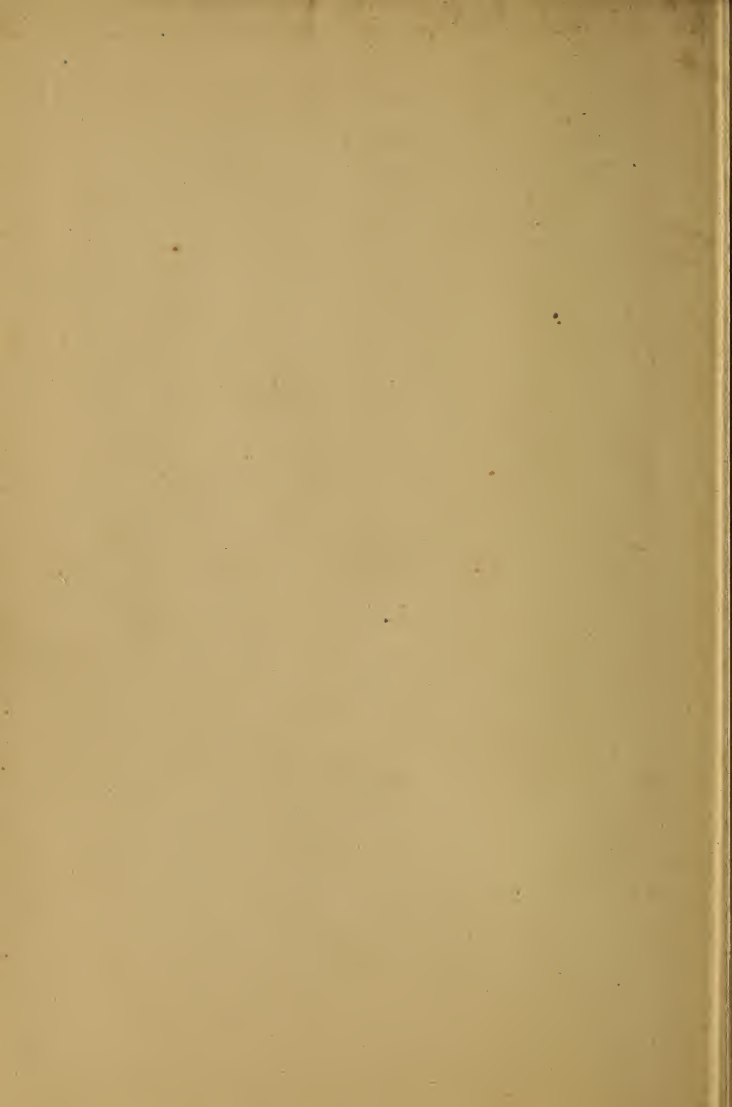
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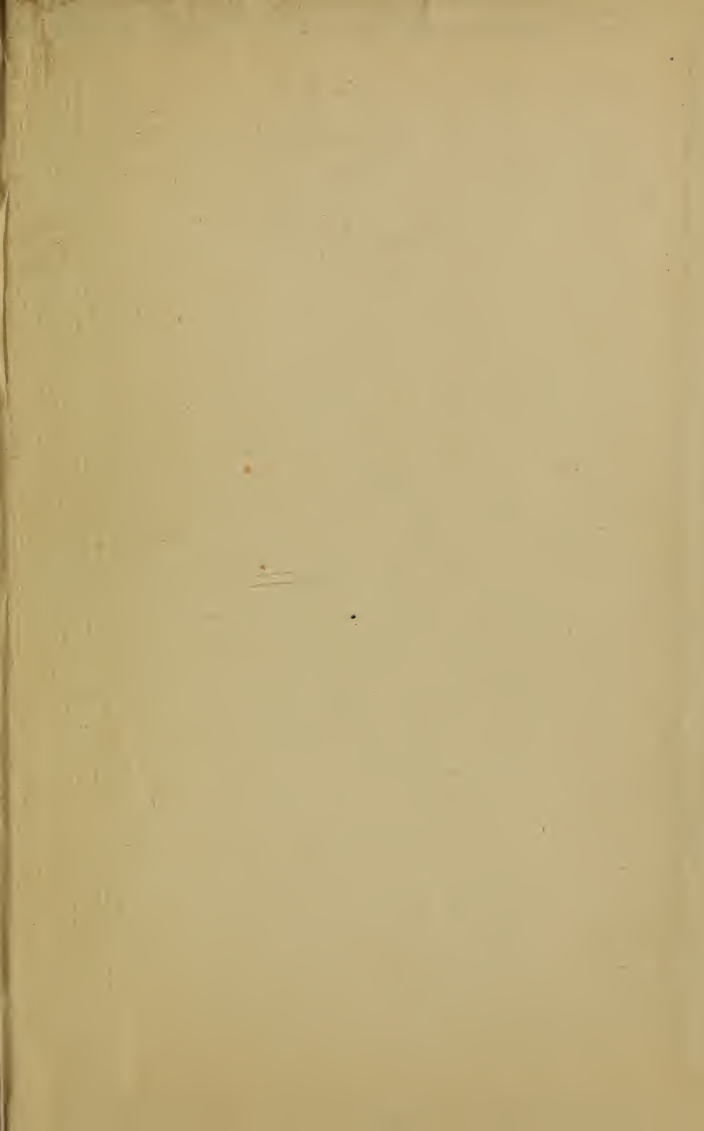
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